

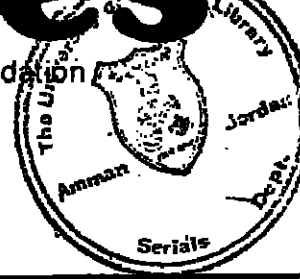
## Reagan vows better ties with Moscow

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan pledged Saturday to try to improve relations with the Soviet Union despite the arms buildup he is undertaking to counter what he called Moscow's military superiority. The United States "will strive to strengthen world peace through intensive negotiations with the Soviet Union," he told Americans in his weekly broadcast. Mr. Reagan did not say specifically how he planned to improve relations with the new Soviet leadership in view of his continued denunciation of Soviet policy in Afghanistan, Poland, Africa and other areas. He also restated his view that the controversial MX missile was needed to strengthen the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية إقليمية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



## Pakistani lawyers defy ban

KARACHI (R) — About 500 Pakistani lawyers Saturday defied an official ban and held an outdoor convention at which they demanded an end to martial law and a return to constitutional government. A spokesman for the national convention said the meeting was held in an open compound at Karachi city courts despite an order by the local administration that it should be held indoors. He said the convention passed resolutions condemning martial law and demanding restoration of the constitution and early general elections. The lawyers also urged all political leaders and banned political parties to unite against the rule of Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, who seized power in a coup in July 1977. They called for the release of people jailed for political offences, the restoration of judicial powers and the abolition of military courts.

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## Tunisia will not allow foreign military bases

TUNIS (R) — Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali told parliament Saturday Tunisia's arms deals with the United States contained no secret clauses and no foreign military bases would be set up in the country. "Contrary to tendentious allegations spread by certain circles, the Bourguiba regime will never allow anyone to install military bases on national soil," he said. Mr. Mzali was responding to criticism from a labour movement member of parliament, Khelifa Abid, who had complained about "the costly purchases of armaments made or planned and financed by loans contracted notably with the United States". Mr. Abid said that in 1983 Tunisia would buy arms worth \$142 million, while U.S. economic aid would amount to \$89 million.

## Oil, sugar and meat rationed in Romania

BUCHAREST (R) — Romania's 23 million people have been told they need a "judicious diet", as food shortages cause rationing of cooking oil and sugar and scarce meat in the capital's shops. President Nicolae Ceausescu, speaking of the need for such a diet, reaffirmed Saturday that an official Communist Party programme to reduce the population's calorie intake would press ahead. Last July the party unveiled a plan which recommended that Romanians should eat a specific amount of certain foods each day, according to age, sex and the physical effort required by a person's job.

## Zimbabwean, Ethiopian leaders hold talks

HARARE (R) — Ethiopian leader Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam began talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe Saturday. Col. Mengistu, who had arrived from Zambia earlier Saturday on a five-day state visit, met Mr. Mugabe privately before the official discussions in the cabinet office. The Ethiopian head of state was greeted at Harare airport by President Canaan Banana and Mr. Mugabe. Also present were scores of Zimbabwean ministers and members of the diplomatic corps. Col. Mengistu was accompanied at Saturday's talks by his Foreign Affairs Minister Feleke Gedie Giorgis, Foreign Trade Minister Wole Chekol and Transport Minister Yusuf Ahmad.

## Liberian leader arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Liberian head of state Samuel Doe arrived in Cairo Saturday on a 24-hour visit for talks with President Hosni Mubarak on African and Middle East developments. One issue likely to be discussed is the future of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) after the collapse of its summit meeting in Tripoli, Libya, last month. The Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, said in an interview with the weekly October magazine Saturday that Egypt was looking at the prospects of a side meeting of African leaders during the New Delhi non-aligned summit in March.

## U.S. executive charged for contempt

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. House of Representatives voted Dec. 16 to hold Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administrator Anne Gorsuch in contempt of Congress for withholding information from a house subcommittee on orders from President Reagan. Gorsuch is the first top-level executive branch official ever to have the charge leveled against her by the full house, according to congressional researchers. Gorsuch had refused to turn over to the subcommittee certain documents about EPA's enforcement of the 1980 federal law mandating cleanup of hazardous waste dumps.

## Habib mission closer to success

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib appeared Saturday to be making headway on his latest mission to the Middle East after Lebanese, Israeli and American officials expressed optimism over talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Interest focussed on Sunday's Israeli cabinet meeting which was expected to discuss what Israeli sources in Jerusalem said was a proposal by Mr. Habib that Lebanese-Israeli talks should take place in a neutral country.

Negotiations on the pullout of the Israeli troops which invaded Lebanon in June in a drive against Palestinian commandos have been held up for weeks because Lebanon rejects an Israeli demand that talks be held partly in Jerusalem.

Lebanon does not want to anger other Arab countries by seeming to support Israel's contention that Jerusalem is its capital.

Mr. Habib, who returned to the Middle East this week after consultations in Washington, was travelling back to Israel Saturday after a 24-hour stay in Beirut, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, both of whom met Mr. Habib Friday, conferred Saturday.

Mr. Wazzan told reporters afterwards: "I prefer to talk at the beginning of next week because

we will have new information that might clarify our path in a better way. We are expecting positive attitudes from the Israeli cabinet."

He said Friday that what Mr. Habib had told him "opens the gates of hope" but did not elaborate.

A U.S. official said in Washington Friday he expected progress on Lebanon by the time President Reagan meets King Hussein in the U.S. capital next Tuesday.

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon this week also forecast a breakthrough, although the Lebanese authorities denied that he had been in touch with Beirut officials.

The venue appears to have been the main point of dispute between Lebanon and Israel, but Israel has also wanted the talks to be held at a higher political level than Lebanon favoured.

An Israeli withdrawal is supposed to coincide with a pullout of Syrian and Palestinian forces from east and north Lebanon, but they have said they will not move until the Israelis do.

## Reagan calls on outside forces to withdraw

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Saturday called on Israel, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to remove what he called their "armies of occupation" from Lebanon.

The U.S. President told a news conference that once outside forces were removed from Lebanon more comprehensive peace negotiations could begin.

"The main thing right now that we have ambassadors (Philip Habib and Morris) Draper working on in the Middle East is to get what now constitute armies of occupation—the PLO, the Syrians and the Israelis—out of Lebanon and let the Gemayel government have the sovereignty of their own country," he said.

"I call them armies of occupation because there was a time when Lebanon with all its troubles and divisions did have to welcome them in an effort to create order."

"But now that government has enough confidence to ask them to leave. For them to continue to stay against the will of Lebanon makes them technically armies of occupation," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan, who is to hold talks with King Hussein in Washington next week, said the King was an intelligent and responsible leader who sincerely wanted peace in the Middle East.

He said the removal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces was the first step in resolving the Middle East situation.

## West Bank journalist condemns Israel for banning Palestine Press Service

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A leading West Bank journalist, who is currently visiting Amman, Saturday strongly condemned an Israeli military order banning press releases of the Palestine Press Service in Jerusalem.

Israel issued the ban two weeks ago claiming that a news magazine which is published by the service is promoting the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Palestine Press Service, founded by the Palestinian jour-

nalists, Mrs. Raymonda Al Tawil, provides international press agencies and newspapers with daily press releases about events which take place in the West Bank and Gaza and reports about life of the Palestinian people under occupation.

"The objective of this arbitrary order is to silence the Palestinian voice," Mrs. Tawil told the Jordan Times. She pointed out that the ban represents a continuation of the Israeli policy which aims at concealing the facts about the oppressive measures practised by the Israeli military rule against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The Service, which also provides foreign information media with daily translations of the local Arabic press news and editorials, has gained credibility as a reliable source of news in the world as well as among Israeli journalists, Mrs. Tawil said.

"Consequently, the recent Israeli move is also an attempt intended to discredit the Palestine News Service," she added.

Mrs. Tawil appealed to the foreign media and progressive Israeli journalists to press Israel to reverse its decision which, she said, violates the freedom of the press.

## Iraq to retaliate against Iranian bomb attack

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq Saturday accused Iran of responsibility for a car bomb explosion three days ago in Baghdad which killed six people, and warned Tehran that it would retaliate.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the bomb outside its headquarters killed six passers-by including a woman and a child and injured other passers-by and INA staffers.

The agency quoted a "responsible source" at the Iraqi Armed Forces command as ac-

cusing the Iranian government of "perpetrating the atrocious criminal incident carried out by its hired agents."

The source said Iran had admitted responsibility for the incident—an apparent reference to a Tehran Radio report that the attack was carried out by the "martyr Abu Jafar" opposition group in Iraq.

The source told INA that Iraq "would reply in a firm, deterrent and forceful manner...by more than one of its legitimate methods

such as this."

Iraq and Iran have been at war for more than two years.

Iraqi sources said the attacker exploded the bomb-laden car by driving into railings in front of the INA building. He was himself killed in the blast.

They said the dead also included a family who were driving past when the explosion occurred. About 10 INA employees were injured, the sources said.

## Kohl faces first public opinion test

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, having opened the way for West German general elections in March, faces his first test of public opinion Sunday when 1.2 million Hamburg voters elect a new city-state assembly.

It is the last regional poll before the general election on March 6, which Mr. Kohl set in motion Friday by deliberately losing a vote of confidence in parliament.

The traditionally Social Democratic (SPD) city has been virtually ungovernable for six months since a radical "Green-Alternative list" won the balance of power in a state election in June.

"Hamburg conditions" have become a byword in West Germany's national political debate, with right-wing politicians warning that the spectre of ungovernability could spread to Bonn unless Mr. Kohl is re-elected with a clear majority in March.

Hamburg's second election in a year was called after talks between SPD Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi and the Greens, the Ecology Party, broke down in September.

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## Dharmar earthquake leaves 400,000 people homeless

SANAA, North Yemen (R) — North Yemen, one of the world's poorest countries, needs hundreds of millions of dollars to rebuild areas devastated by Monday's earthquake which made some 400,000 people homeless, officials said Saturday.

The earthquake, which hit a densely-populated region of mountainous Dharmar Province southwest of here, killed 1,507 people and injured 1,538, the latest official figures indicated.

More bodies were still to be dug from the ruins of 274 villages and hamlets. Rescuers dug out 49 survivors Friday but were pessimistic Saturday about finding more people still alive under the debris.

Hundreds of army trucks were providing food, water, clothes, medicine and blankets to victims who had come down from mountain villages lying up to 2,100 metres above sea level.

More than 150 planes have been bringing in relief supplies with doctors, nurses and medical teams.

A United Nations official engaged in the relief work Saturday said more than 7,000 tents were needed, 6,000 had already been received, he said, but there were only a few thousand mattresses

compared to the 50,000 needed.

However, there was no shortage of medical supplies, he said.

Saudi Arabia, North Yemen's wealthy northern neighbour, has ferried thousands of tonnes of supplies in an airlift involving more than 45 planes.

It has also donated 100 million Saudi riyals (about \$25 million) in financial aid.

Relief supplies also poured in from Arab countries, the U.S. and Europe.

Commandos of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), experienced in rescue operations during the Lebanese civil war, are taking part in rescue work.

A PLO medical team led by Dr. Fathi Arafat has arrived to help in treating the victims.

Dr. Arafat told reporters his brother, PLO chief Yasser Arafat, had ordered the PLO to provide every assistance to North Yemen in gratitude for its support of the Palestinian cause.

U.N. officials complained that relief work was being hindered by the existence of many small relief camps scattered in several sites instead of fewer, large camps.

North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh has urged his people to contribute what they can spare to help the victims.

## Polish Sejm approves suspension of martial law

WARSAW (R) — The Polish Sejm (parliament) Saturday overwhelmingly approved bills opening the way for a suspension of martial law and a package of measures to ensure a continued grip on security and the economy.

The bills give the council of state, the collective presidency, the authority to suspend and, if necessary, reimpose martial law. A government spokesman said earlier this week the suspension would come into effect on Dec. 31.

A bill to ease the restrictions imposed as part of last December's martial law crackdown was adopted unanimously.

Another outlining temporary special powers for the period until martial law is lifted completely was passed with nine abstentions.

The complete lifting of military restrictions is not expected for several months and some official sources said it would not take place until halfway through next year.

The Polish authorities have said they were able to ease martial law now because they had controlled the threat of disruption by the underground opposition and because of some signs of an improvement in the crisis-ridden economy.

However they said the threat from "anti-Socialist internal groups" and from subversion by Western countries, particularly the United States, meant there could be only a suspension of the restrictions at this stage.

The bishops also criticised an article in the special interim regulations under which workers and students can be dismissed without notice for "engaging in protest activities or sowing discord".

Their letter, a copy of which was made available to Reuters, said: "Such elastic formulae can lead only to the creation of a peculiar psychological terror. This could be a pretext for unjust, arbitrary decisions."

Although internment will end, not all internees will necessarily be freed.

Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki was quoted as saying in an interview Friday that "a relatively small number of internees must reckon with temporary arrest and court proceedings because they are charged with anti-state crimes."

The minister did not make clear whether this referred only to members of the KOR dissident group, some of whom were key advisers to the banned Solidarity union and who have already been charged with trying to overthrow the state.

The relaxations include an end to routine censorship of mail and telephone calls. Most Poles had been discreet on the phone even before martial law in the belief that they might be listened to at any time.

The right of assembly and the right to strike are also restored, and summary court procedures are dropped for all but a few cases.

One Western diplomat who examined the bills said: "The trouble is each of the relaxations is accompanied by a resounding 'but' in the form of a special temporary power."

For example, the right to strike is brought back, but only within the strict limits of a new trade union bill which sets out a complex arbitration procedure before a strike is legal.

The church, the underground opposition and Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, have all called for an amnesty for those convicted under martial law.

This has not been agreed, but the council of state will examine individual pleas for clemency. Professor Zawadzki said in his interview with the weekly newspaper Polityka that an amnesty was not ruled out but would not be declared yet.

## 'Hussein remains the key to Mideast peace'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — King Hussein, who will confer with President Reagan Dec. 21, remains the key to advancing the Middle East peace process, a senior administration official said Dec. 17.

"If you're thinking of expanding the circle of peace," the official explained, "King Hussein has always been the key because of where Jordan is and because of the relationship of Jordan to the Palestinians."

The official, noting this is the King's second meeting with Mr. Reagan—the King was in Washington in Nov. 1981—termed each such meeting "important," and said this one will give the president and the King an opportunity to exchange views on the status of the Middle East peace process and the prospects for advancing it.

There have been a number of developments since Reagan delivered his Sept. 1 peace proposal, the official pointed out, including the series of meetings between Hussein and representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Citing as well U.S. bilateral consultations with Arab nations, the visit to Washington of an Arab League delegation, and the forthcoming visit of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the official declared there has been "considerable movement" in Arab diplomacy.

"We are hopeful that we will soon be able to broaden the peace process through the inclusion of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation at the negotiating table," the official said.

Noting that Mr. Reagan is determined to press forward with his quest for a peace based on security for all states of the region and a sense of identity for Palestinians, the official said that Washington's "ultimate objective is a comprehensive peace that will be fair and stable."

He said that only the King would be able to say what conditions are required to bring him

into the peace process, and predicted Reagan would be exploring that possibility in depth.

"While there are no deadlines," the official said, "we strongly believe that an early move toward broadened negotiations offers the best hope for progress because the momentum must not be lost."

At present, events in Lebanon have led to a halt in the talks between Israel and Egypt on the future of Arab territories presently occupied by Israel—the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. Although the Camp David accords envisioned a role for Jordan from the outset, they also provided that Egypt could speak for the Palestinians if Jordan chose not to participate.

Since Mr. Reagan unveiled his peace plan last September, King Hussein has showed renewed interest in the process, stating publicly his support for the Reagan initiative. The King has indicated his willingness to acknowledge Israel's right to exist in peace, has forecast normal diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. And urged the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to do what is best for the Arab cause by clearly recognising Israel.

"Jordan," the official said, "clearly remains out in front" in the effort to create conditions for a broadened negotiation.

Asked if Washington expects the King to announce his participation while he is in Washington, the official acknowledged that getting Jordan to express a readiness to join the talks in the near future "is our goal." But he added he could not say that he expected that to happen next week.

Asked if King Hussein is the "linchpin" to progress in the negotiations, the official replied, "He has always been. If you're thinking of expanding the circle of peace... (and) peace and security for Israel and the rest of the states in the area, King Hussein has always been the key because of where Jordan is and the relationship of Jordan to the Palestinians."

## On Syria's role

At the same time, the official recognised the role of Syria, noting that "the world, I'm sure, will cheer when Syria makes known its willingness to make peace with Israel."

Recalling the quarter-century of close ties between Washington and Amman, the official said the King and American officials may well discuss supply of military equipment for Jordan. Although no formal request has been made, Jordan has been discussing the purchase of F-20 (formerly F5G) and F-16 aircraft, as well as other equipment.

The Reagan administration, he said, would give very careful consideration to a request if one is formally advanced. Questioned about pre-conditions for such sales—for example: making sales conditional on Jordanian participation in the peace forces—the official said, there are no pre-conditions "as such." But he noted the political environment obviously has an impact on obtaining the support needed to approve military transfers; the U.S. congress must approve such equipment transfers.

The official told questioners he was aware of news reports from the Middle East suggesting that Israel and Lebanon have reached some agreement aimed at ending Israeli occupation of parts of Lebanon. The official said he could not comment on specifics. But he noted direct talks between Israel and Lebanon, such as those suggested by the news reports, had always been an administration goal.

He noted that Reagan's peace emissary, Philip Habib, has returned to the area to work for withdrawal of all external military forces from Lebanon, and expressed hope Reagan would have good news to report to King Hussein next week.

Asked the basis for his optimism, the official said, "we believe that the Israelis and the Syrians mean it when they say that they want to get out of Lebanon, and the PLO as well."

## Congressmen oppose arms sale to Jordan

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — A group of 182 House of Representatives members urged President Reagan on Friday not to sell sophisticated arms to Jordan because the transaction, according to them, "would undermine the peace process and United States objectives in the Middle East."

"The sale of advanced weapons

to Jordan would serve as an unwarranted reward for its rejectionist policies" toward U.S. efforts to bring about a lasting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours, the group said in a letter.

Reagan administration officials have let it be known that any consideration of such sales would have to await the outcome of King

Hussein's visit. Earlier this year, a majority of 52 senators sponsored a resolution opposing the sale of sophisticated weapons to Jordan.

Besides opposing peace with Israel, the statement said, "Jordan has also worked against U.S. interests by helping strengthen Soviet influence in the region."

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## Hassan to attend cultural day celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, visits Irbid Sunday to attend a "cultural day" celebrations and deliver a lecture entitled "How We Regard Jerusalem."

The lecture is to be delivered at Yarmouk University which is organising the cultural day expected to be attended by university professors and personalities in Irbid Governorate.

Prince Hassan will later open a cultural forum in Irbid with a lecture entitled "Arab Renaissance—A Constant March".

Representatives of the economic, cultural and social sectors in various governorates have been invited to attend the lecture.

## Israelis kill Arab youth in Nablus

AMMAN (Petra) — An 18-year-old youth was killed and another seriously wounded Saturday in anti-Israeli demonstrations that were staged in Nablus on the occupied Arab West Bank.

Reports said that hundreds of youths and school children who took part in the demonstration hurled stones on Israeli troops and vehicles and shouted slogans condemning Zionist arbitrary measures against the Arab inhabitants.

In reply the Israelis fired on demonstrators killing the young man and injuring the other. The students were reported to have been defying an Israeli-imposed curfew on the city that took effect since Thursday.

## Jordanian delegation leaves for Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Communications Minister Mohammad Adoub Al Zaben left for Baghdad Saturday evening at the head of a delegation for an official visit to Iraq.

The delegation's talks with Iraqi officials are aimed at improving telephone communications between Iraq and Jordan and will also deal with expanding the existing telephone circuits linking the two countries, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Communications.

Also on the agenda is the subject of expanding bilateral cooperation in postal affairs.



## HOME NEWS

## Prince Hassan briefed on low-cost housing unit developed in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday called at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with engineers and officials from the Building Research Centre (BRC) to brief him in detail on a low-cost housing system developed by the BRC to establish housing units for families of low or limited income.

Prince Hassan also inspected a model of the buildings which were built on RSS grounds. The housing unit can be built in six weeks, and is made of precast concrete.

Work on developing the system dates back to 1977 with assistance from the West German government which provided the basic designs an RSS spokesman said.

Prince Hassan later visited the RSS's solar energy unit where he inspected a model of a house being heated by solar power.

According to BRC Director David Jabaji, the RSS will establish 180 solar-heated houses for the Housing Corporation at Russeifa.

Accompanying Prince Hassan on the visit were Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal, Housing Corporation Director Hamdallah Al Nabulsi, several engineers and officers of the Armed Forces and the Public Security Department.



Delegates from 16 Arab countries attend a symposium on diversifying income resources, which opened in Amman Saturday (Petra photo)

## Symposium opens on income sources

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day symposium on diversifying income sources in Arab countries opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Saturday.

Taking part are delegates from eight Arab countries who will be discussing Arab economy, capital investment and sources of income.

Dr. Ali Miyah, from the Baghdad-based Arab Union of Scientific Research Councils (AUSRC) which is organising the symposium, made a speech outlining the objectives of the meeting and pointing out a number of problems and difficulties that impede the diversification of economic activity in the Arab World.

The first session reviewed a working paper submitted by Dr. Bassam Al Saket from the RSS who presented ideas on balanced income sources and outlined the growth of Arab economic over the past few years.

Oil forms nearly 52 per cent of the overall Arab national product and constitutes 71 per cent of the Arab World's total exports, he said.

Dr. Saket's paper also dealt with "the transformation of Arab economy from a rural one into that of services depending on imported foodstuffs."

It called for the adoption of a unified Arab strategy based on the exploitation of Arab resources.

Another paper, reviewed in the first session, dealt with an assessment of development plans in the Arab World. The paper, submitted by Dr. Munir Hamarneh, also analysed Arab investment activity in the 1970s and food crises in that period.

Taking part in the symposium are Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Morocco, Somalia, South Yemen as well as representatives of the Council of Arab Economic Unity and the Gulf Industrial Organisation.

## Italy to help Jordan preserve Jerash artefacts

AMMAN (Petra) — Italy will help Jordan classify antiquities of the ancient Roman city of Jerash and number its walls and columns, according to an agreement signed in Amman Saturday.

Under the three-year agreement the Italian government will dispatch a team of experts to Jordan to help local technicians and historians in preserving Jerash artefacts and laying the groundwork for their administration.

The Italian team will train Jordanians in preparing topographic maps and photographing antiquities in Jerash within a programme which should start early in January, the agreement states. Signing the agreement for Jordan was Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar and Italian Ambassador to Jordan Marquis Fabrizio Rossi Longhi signed for Italy.

Commenting on the agreement, Director of Antiquities Department Adnan Al Hadidi said that it is in implementation of a cultural agreement between Italy and Jordan which provides also for holding training courses in Italy itself.

The Italian government is now helping Jordan in restoring Jerash and in drawing a plan for protecting Jordan's antiquities in general, Dr. Hadidi said.

## Private consortium to manage spa complex

By Affah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An agreement to manage a touristic and curative project in Jordan was signed Saturday by the Jordan Tourism and Spa Complex Company (JTSCC) and a consortium of local and foreign companies.

The project which is undertaken by the JTSCC is at Zarqa Ma'in hot springs, the biggest and most popular health spa in the country.

The agreement was signed by

JTSCC Director Abdullah Hawamdeh, and was attended by Ministry of Tourism Director-General Michael Hamarneh.

Mr. Hawamdeh told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the project entails an 80-room first class hotel, 14 single chalets as well as 14 double chalets, swimming pools and mineral water baths to be managed by specialists in this field.

He added that the company has already started the project's first phase last August and is expected to finish by mid-1984.

## Postal employee lauded for honesty

AMMAN (Petra) — A post office employee in Salt, Kamal Al Qudah, was Saturday honoured for his integrity and honesty by the Ministry of Communications in Amman.

Communications Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif presented Mr. Qudah with a token gift for returning an unspecified amount of cash and a bunch of documents, to his owner who had accidentally left them at the post office.

Mr. Qudah on noticing them immediately called the ministry to report the incident and also started a search for the owner of the money and eventually handed it to him together with other papers.

## Health Ministry team off to Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Health Ministry left for Baghdad Saturday for talks with Iraqi officials on the implementation of a bilateral cooperation agreement in health affairs signed between the two countries last year.

The delegation, led by Health Under-Secretary Suleiman Al Subeithi, comprises three other senior Health Ministry officials.

## University opens exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day exhibition of paintings, drawings and calligraphy by teachers, students and university graduates, was opened at the University of Jordan Saturday. The paintings and water colours depict the local environment and other subjects. The exhibition, organised by the university's students affairs department, was opened by the university's Vice-President Mahmoud Al Samra.

## Red Crescent begins campaign to help N. Yemeni quake victims

AMMAN (Petra) — A campaign for collecting cash and in-kind contributions for victims of North Yemen's earthquake started in Amman Saturday.

Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) President Ahmad Abu Qoura who made the announcement called on banks and all institutions to contribute generously towards this humanitarian cause.

He said that clothing will be accepted by the JNRCS in Amman and will be delivered as soon as possible to the North Yemeni Red Crescent Society. The first shipment of clothes is expected to be sent to Yemen in two weeks, Dr. Abu Qoura said.

On Thursday, Dr. Abu Qoura chaired an emergency meeting to prepare for the campaign and announced that the JNRCS was contributing JD 1,000 to the Yemeni Red Crescent Society to help it in its rescue and relief operations.

Meanwhile, a Jordanian medical team which left for North Yemen on Thursday began relief operation there Saturday.

The team, comprising 11 doctors and six male nurses of various specialisations, arrived in Ta'izz and immediately was put to work at different places affected by the earthquake which hit the country last Monday.

The team which carried six tonnes of medicines, with it to North Yemen is expected to stay in the country as long as its services are needed.

## Jordan to attend meeting on Arab mineral resources

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the meetings of the fourth session of the ministerial council of the Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources (AOMR) scheduled to begin in Rabat Dec. 24.

During its meetings, the council is expected to discuss results of studies and projects carried out by the AOMR in 1981 and preparation of a study and a preliminary visualisation for establishing an intermediate regional institute serving Near East Arab states to train necessary technical cadres in mineral industries.

Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Vice-President Ahmad Dakhlan will head the Jordanian delegation to the meetings. There are 17 member states in the AOMR whose aim is to exploit mineral resources in Arab countries and to implement joint Arab mining projects.

## Chamber of Commerce plans seminar on road, vehicle safety

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce announced Saturday that it will organise a seminar shortly to discuss means of safeguarding roads in the country and to submit recommendations and offer solutions to various problems pertaining to roads and vehicles.

The announcement was made at the end of a Chamber of Commerce board meeting attended by Minister of Public Transport Awni Al Masri. At the meeting subjects connected with the commercial sector and its relations with roads were discussed.

Also discussed were instructions issued to all public transport departments around the country requesting contractors to produce a certificate of registration with Chamber of Commerce before being allowed to take part in tenders for road-building.

Contractors are also requested to abide by standards and specifications laid down by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

## Ministry to brief businessmen on Sahab Industrial Estate

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade is organising a tour of Sahab Industrial Estate for Jordanian businessmen and representatives of commercial institutions in Jordan.

The tour, in which several ministry officials are expected to take part, is designed to enlighten the industrial and business sectors in the country on the privileges and facilities offered to investors who set up business establishment at the estate.

## Qaddouri to attend meeting on Arab League-backed joint projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Fakhri Qaddouri leaves Sunday for Sudan to take part in a meeting of a liaison committee coordinating the Arab League with its various organisations.

In the three-day meeting the committee will discuss a number of working papers dealing with ways of bolstering joint Arab economic action and strengthening ties and cooperation among companies set up by the Arab League in the Arab World.

## Jordan to export 34 million eggs to Iraq by June

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will export six million eggs to Iraq in June 1983 in addition to 28 million between January and May, in accordance with an earlier agreement signed between the two countries.

This was announced here Saturday by the Jordanian Association for Marketing Eggs President Suleiman Irtineh who discussed the subject with a visiting delegation representing the Iraqi Farmers Cooperative Association, led by its President Karim Jasem.

A delegation representing the Jordanian association will pay a visit to Baghdad in February to conclude a deal on the number of eggs to be exported to Iraq in the second half of 1983, Mr. Irtineh said.

Mr. Jasem who arrived here Saturday for a visit expected to last several days, paid tribute to Jordan for its national stand and support for Iraq in the current Gulf war.

Meanwhile, a delegation from Kuwaiti cooperatives, led by Mr. Jasem Al Amin left for home at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan and talks with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation on marketing Jordanian crops in Kuwait. The delegation, representing the Kuwaiti Farmers Association, discussed with Jordanian officials issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation in the field of cooperatives.



The Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at an RSS briefing Saturday on low cost housing developed by the BRC (Petra photo)

## Reem Khayyat reveals emerging talents

By Hagg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Having recently returned from the United States where she gained her degree in studio art, Reem Khayyat is now holding her first solo exhibition here in Amman. The 27 watercolours at the Alia Gallery this week represent this young artist's initial attempt to use media and as such they show a great deal of promise.

Following the romantic views — the soft, hazy, woodland paths, the misty, rolling hills, and the early morning glimmers of a golden sun — that she has painted in her previous works, Miss Khayyat has already achieved a certain control over her media so that the loose spontaneous washes of sky and background complement the tighter, detailed work of the foreground. But it is Miss Khayyat's delicate shades of dusky pinks in the evening skies, the solitary wash of bright red in the distant horizon, that are her main strength.

Her most attractive piece on exhibition must be the Andrew Wyth's "Beyond the Hill". Here in many delicate shades of brown Miss Khayyat points to the edge of the farmhouse on the horizon, the eye being led to it by a series of old bent fence posts that follow the curving con-

tour of the hill. It is the unusual composition, its careful perspective that gives this work its edge over the rest. By choosing typical tourist sites rather than subtly different subjects which convey a more individual sense of place, Miss Khayyat's compositions tend, while being attractive, to be rather standard and uninspired. Further investigations into Wyth's experiments in modern design would perhaps help Miss Khayyat achieve a greater originality in this direction.

It is in the appropriately named "Harmony" that all Miss Khayyat's technical skills and sense of

## ART REVIEW

colour come together. The sea is a wonderful solid mass of white water which sparkles with the gold of the sun's last rays as it sinks unseen in the watery blue of the sky touched with pinks and oranges more felt than seen.

Some of her other works, however are not so successful, mainly because of certain technical weaknesses. A look at the work of the other great American realist painter of the 20th century, Edward Hopper validates this comment. Closer study of the watercolours he made in his travels to Mexico and during the long summer months he spent at Cape Cod

would benefit Miss Khayyat for Hopper painted the same simple buildings that Miss Khayyat has tried to portray in "Unseen Cottage".

Although Hopper uses a wash on the roofs and walls of these houses, like Miss Khayyat, his careful application focuses on the effect of the sunlight and through it he not only gives them a substantial three dimensional feeling, also conveys a sense of drama that saves his forms from banality. Secondly, paintings like "The Village Church" (1934-35) — a beautifully composed scene lit by the slanting rays of the setting sun — would give Miss Khayyat an idea how to paint the bark of trees without resorting to the use of pen and ink, which does not read well, to give textural effects.

From this exhibition, Miss Khayyat will be able to see that it is the portrayal of landscapes that she should pursue, her flower and still life paintings not being of the same calibre. Like all young artists newly starting out, Miss Khayyat, as she readily admits herself, has much to learn and her own individual mode of expression to find. In the meantime we look forward to seeing her future work of perhaps Jordan's spectacular scenery which will appeal to the poetic side of her nature.

The exhibition runs until Dec. 21.

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OBITUARY

The department of antiquities and the Friends of Archaeology in Jordan regret to announce the death of

Suleiman Megdad

Director of Antiquities of Bosra in Syria. Mr. Megdad was an active and prominent archaeologist who made important contributions to the history and archaeology of Bilad Al-Sham. He will be much missed by his friends and fellow archaeologists.

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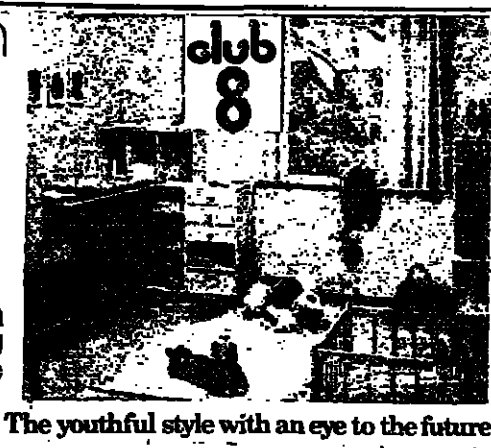
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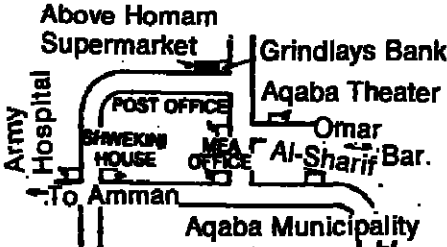
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## They can't be serious

THE 182 U.S. House of Representatives members, who urged President Ronald Reagan on Friday not to sell arms to Jordan, seem to have hit the ridiculous. If their intention is to embarrass King Hussein and President Reagan before the two leaders start their crucial talks on peace on Tuesday, the congressmen cannot be serious, since that would only work against their country's national interests. If it is a question of one more round of Zionist lobbying in Capitol Hill, we can understand their old pressure tactics, and we would leave it up to Americans to sort out their own problems.

It is possible that 182 representatives (this time led by a Mr. Joe Moakley) and 52 senators, always championed by Edward Kennedy, are so misinformed on the situation in Middle East that they had to go as far as saying "the sale of advanced weaponry to Jordan would serve as an unwarranted reward for its rejectionist policies" towards U.S. efforts to bring about a lasting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours. It is also possible that they are so impatient that they can-

not wait for the outcome of the King's talks with the U.S. president without throwing their lot in the middle somehow and for some reason. What is the most likely scenario, however, is that the congressmen are just yelling at the White House what Israel wants. Paying back debts, some might call it.

Like an unidentified senior U.S. administration official said on Friday: Obviously Congress does what it will do and nobody can tell congressmen that what they are doing is good or bad. But, in that case, is not there something that can be done to at least get Capitol Hill facts right? Should not the congressmen be told that in their statement, only an ill-meaning Israeli mouth, working against America's best interests, could have said that "Jordan has also worked against U.S. interests by helping strengthen Soviet influence in the region".

At least 182 representatives and 52 senators have got it wrong. But we will leave it up to the Americans themselves to correct their own record.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: U.S. steadily loses credibility

The U.S. Senate approval of its appropriation committee decision to increase U.S. aid to Israel, in its time a defeat to President Reagan's administration before the Zionist lobby, can not be as isolated from American peace efforts for the Middle East, or the practices of the Israeli authorities in occupied Arab territories aimed at jeopardising any possible progress in the peace process for the region, particularly through U.S. proposals.

The U.S. Congress, with its generous attitude towards Israel, is obviously weakening trust in the American administration's ability to adopt a position that might press Israel into giving up its total rejection of the Reagan initiative. The question of what attitude the Congress will take if the Arabs give a favourable answer to the initiative vis-a-vis a negative Israeli attitude is of great consequence.

It is natural that the Arabs should feel uncertain and even be suspicious of the Senate's stand, particularly after all these visits paid by Democratic and Republican fact-finding commissions and teams to explore and survey events and facts in the region. Such visits must have piled up tons of documents, observations and testimonies that should have been sufficient for forming an overall elaborate perspective on behalf of U.S. decision-making circles.

The Zionist lobby in the American arena is systematically practising a sabotage role with regard to peace requirements in the Middle East. Nevertheless, it is the U.S. administration that is to be held responsible for enlightening the American public opinion of the dangers of this lobby on American public life and foreign interests, and conclusively place it in a fitting corner, where it can no longer jeopardise all U.S. positive political aspects.

### Al Dustour: Arab should step in to help Lebanon

With only two weeks remaining for the deadline the U.S. administration had given Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, U.S. President Reagan has called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has reiterated the need for a quick agreement resulting in such a withdrawal; and the United States' commitment to observe the implementation of the withdrawal procedures, to help Lebanon restore its sovereignty.

The presence of the two U.S. envoys, Philip Habib and Morris Draper, and their intensified consultations with Lebanese and Israeli officials, obviously reflect Washington's realisation of the dangerous situation that will result from a continued Israeli presence in Lebanon, if the U.S. administration does not meet its commitments.

What is particular about President Reagan's call and Mr. Draper's declarations is the emphasis on the danger of Israel's military presence in Lebanon turning into an occupation. This could only mean that the only alternative left for the Leb-

anese people is dealing with the situation as such, and an open wide-scale resistance to such a forced occupation would definitely lead to serious complication.

An occupation of Lebanese territory can in no way be bearable, and the U.S. administration knows it well, and knows that resisting the invader is a basic right to all people.

On the other hand, the Lebanese stand, which rejects any sort of compromise with the invading forces, needs to be reinforced and supported by a comprehensive and firm Arab stand. All real or baseless excuses for Israel, or even the U.S., to justify a prolonged occupation of Lebanese soil should be done away with. The U.S. administration, not to mention the Israeli side, will find themselves facing a subtle world public opinion that does not tolerate the continuation of an Israeli military presence in Lebanon. The Arabs have to help Lebanon get rid of the Israeli occupation, a question not only of great danger to Lebanon, but also to occupied territories.

## Outcome may influence elections Hamburg elections a test for Kohl

By Guy Collins  
Reuter

when they slumped to 42.8 per cent of the vote.

### No clear-cut outcome

HAMBURG, West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl faces his first major test of popular support when Hamburg elects a new state government for the second time this year on Sunday.

Party leaders in Bonn are awaiting the outcome keenly since national issues have played a large role in the campaign and this is the only state poll before a general election planned for next March 6.

The last Hamburg elections in June left the city virtually unmanageable with a radical ecologist "green-alternative list" holding the balance of power — a situation



Chancellor Kohl

some politicians fear could spread to Bonn in March. The vote comes just two days after Mr. Kohl's centre-right cabinet, which took office in a sort of mid-term parliamentary coup in October, deliberately loses a vote of confidence in Bonn to clear the way for early general elections.

The government change occurred when the small Liberal Party deserted ex-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats (SPD) for a coalition with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU). It has been an emotional campaign theme in Hamburg, Mr. Schmidt's home town.

The city's SPD mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi, is seeking to harness the surge of goodwill that followed Mr. Schmidt's fall. Political analysts say sympathy for the ex-chancellor could be worth up to five per cent of the vote.

CDU mayoral candidate Walter Leisler Kiep has countered by making a possible alliance between the SPD and the anti-nuclear Greens the main theme of his campaign, although the SPD says it has no intention of entering such a pact. His message, repeated on hoardings all over the city, is that a "red-green alliance" would make Hamburg ungovernable and set a bad precedent for the general election, when the Greens stand a chance of winning federal seats for the first time.

The SPD minority administration called the second Hamburg election in six months after exploratory talks with the Greens on a policy agreement ended in stalemate two months ago. The Social Democrats have ruled Hamburg, alone or in coalitions, for the past 25 years but lost their overall majority in June

The CDU took 43.2 per cent in June to become the largest party. But the Greens, entering the state assembly for the first time, won the balance of power with 7.7 per cent. SPD party workers say they are confident they will regain an overall majority this time. But opinion polls suggest the outcome will be less clear-cut.

One of the latest polls, conducted by the Allensbach Institute, put Social Democratic support at 44.2 per cent, with 42.4 per cent for the CDU and 10 per cent for the Greens. The Liberal Free Democrats (FDP), who failed to gain the five per cent needed to win seats in the last two elections, seem destined for a further period in the wilderness with support running at only 2.2 per cent, the poll showed.

The Hamburg liberals are in disarray following the party's switch of allegiance at national level and the FDP has shown no signs of recovery since scoring two of the worst results in its history in the last two state polls. The party won only 3.1 per cent of the vote in Hesse on Sept. 26 and 3.5 per cent in Bavaria two weeks later. Many left-wingers have since left the party, some to join the SPD and others to form a new liberal group.

Mr. Kohl told reporters during a campaign trip here this month that the Hamburg result should not be taken too literally as a forecast of the general election. An Allensbach poll early last month gave the CDU 51.1 per cent of national support and Mr. Kohl said a CDU failure in Hamburg would not necessarily spell defeat for the party at national level.

Conservative sources said the CDU's strongest election card was unemployment in a traditionally prosperous city which has felt the chill of the recession in the last few months. Unemployment nationally rose to 2.04 million last month, or 8.4 per cent of the workforce, but in Hamburg the rate has already reached 8.7 per cent.

The main reasons for the sudden worsening of the economic climate are layoffs in the shipbuilding and engineering industries, redundancies in the aircraft industry and low construction orders. Other elections issues include the Greens' demands for the phasing out of nuclear energy, the abandonment of a major port expansion scheme, de-polluting the river Elbe and declaring Hamburg a nuclear-free zone.

It was the SPD's refusal to accede to these demands that led to the breakdown of talks with the Greens and to the election next weekend. Social Democratic hopes that the voters would punish the alternative grouping for its inflexibility seem set to backfire.

If Sunday's poll, as looks likely, ends in a re-run of the June result, it may force the two big establishment parties to cooperate with each other in a bid to make Hamburg governable again. And that could set a precedent if the March general election leaves West Germany with a hung parliament in Bonn.

## Israel aims at closer ties with L.America

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reuter

### TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

Shunned by most of the Third World, Israel is waging a campaign to win friends and influence people in Latin America. The Jewish state's efforts to forge closer ties with Latin American nations were spotlighted by last week's visit of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to Honduras, the first by an Israeli cabinet member.

Although his talks were aimed chiefly at increasing military cooperation, they also explored the possibility of elevating diplomatic ties to full resident ambassadorial level, diplomatic sources said. So far, Israeli affairs in Honduras have been handled by a consul and a non-resident ambassador, Moshe Dayan, who is based in Guatemala City.

General Sharon had hardly left Tegucigalpa after the two-day visit when Guatemalan officials said that Alvaro Contreras Valdes, a close aide of President Efraim Rios Montt, would travel to Israel in mid-December for talks with Israeli leaders.

Since the United States stopped arms supplies to Guatemala in 1977 because of alleged large

scale human rights violations, Israel has been the chief source of weapons and ammunitions to an army engaged in a bloody civil war against leftwing insurgents, Western military experts say.

The best units of Guatemala's army are equipped with Israeli-made Galil assault rifles and almost half the transport capacity of the air force is provided by nine Israeli Arava planes.

After talks with General Rios Montt in Honduras two days before General Sharon's arrival here, President Reagan said he was in favour of restoring U.S. military aid to Guatemala. But substantial supplies could run into opposition from Congress. There have been reports that in similar situations in the past Israel acted on behalf of the United States.

Central America, torn by violence and civil wars, is apparently seen in Israel as a potential growth market for Israeli military hardware and expertise. Last October, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir visited Costa Rica and was reported to have offered President Luis Alberto Monge help solving Costa Rica's security problems.

The Israeli foreign ministry said Mr. Shamir would visit Argentina and Uruguay in the near future.

Senior Israeli military officials visited Chile earlier this year.

"We are a small country and we need friends," Mr. Sharon remarked to reporters here, in obvious reference to Israel's isolation in the United Nations, where the overwhelming majority of member nations routinely condemn the Jewish state.

Western diplomats say Israel's drive in Latin America — paralleled by a similar campaign in black Africa — is partly aimed at rallying support against Arab-led moves to expel Israel from the United Nations. How sensitive many Third World countries are to suggestions that they might sympathise with Israeli policies was evident during Mr. Sharon's visit, arranged by the powerful armed forces chief, Gustavo Alvarez, rather than the civilian establishment.

Government officials were at pains to tell foreign correspondents that the talks had been arranged by the military before last September's massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

Hondurans joined in the U.N. vote which condemned Israeli complicity in the murder of hundreds of civilians by Israeli-backed rightist Lebanese militiamen.



## Trip brought no dramatic changes in the political landscape

## U.S.-Brazilian relations given new warmth

By Oliver Wates  
Reuter

BRASILIA — President Reagan's visit to Brazil has given new warmth to relations between the western hemisphere's two biggest powers, but brought no dramatic changes in the political landscape. Everyone is agreed that the president's two-and-a-half-day visit earlier this month was a success. Mr. Reagan got on extremely well with President Joao Figueiredo, through interpreters, and went horse-riding with him.

The U.S. leader and other officials evaded goodwill. They gave a public vote of confidence in Brazil's debt-ridden economy, announced a \$1.2 billion loan, praised its progress towards full democracy and even offered to train and send a Brazilian astronaut into space.

The trip has clearly removed the bad taste left after former President Jimmy Carter came here in 1978 criticising Brazil's human rights record. "An interpreter who's worked with presidents for 25 years told me she'd never seen two heads of state hold such relaxed and friendly conversations," U.S. Ambassador Anthony Motley told reporters.

The visit produced no bilateral accords, the two gov-

ernments did set up five ministerial-level working groups to discuss future cooperation in various fields, and to smooth over areas of friction, including trade where the United States has attacked Brazilian trading practices. Another area of study will be nuclear energy policy, which was an additional cause of tension with the Carter administration after the United States tried to block the sale of eight West German reactors to Brazil in 1977. But neither side committed itself during the visit to any specific actions.

### Equals

Officials from both countries were at pains to stress that relations between the United States and a country which is half South America in size and population and has the world's eighth largest economy, must be a dialogue between equals. Both leaders stated that their countries would agree, amicably, to differ on many international questions. Mr. Motley told reporters that there was no question of Brazil being expected automatically to line up behind the United States.

In recent years Brazil, once a close ally of Washington, has developed an independent "Third Worldist" foreign policy strongly at variance with the Reagan ad-

ministration's view of the world. Centred on the idea that a new and more just world economic order is needed, the philosophy embraces good relations with virtually all countries. But it does not support many U.S. policies such as those on Central America.

The U.S. government's backing for Brazil's economic policy led to some speculation in the press that pressure would be put on Brasilia to modify its foreign policy. But both Brazilian and U.S. officials denied strenuously during the visit that any pressure was being applied and the public speeches provided no evidence of any alteration, in Brazil's stance. General Figueiredo declared in a toast at a formal dinner that poverty had to be tackled first to guarantee the implantation of democracy and said, in moderate language, that the international economic system was unjust. "From the remotest corners of the Amazon region and harsh, dry lands of the north-east to the central plateau, the industrialised regions and the Pampas, our people... are demanding the just fruits of their labour," he said.

General Figueiredo also sent a fairly clear signal on Central America, which was not discussed by the two presidents.

In his speech he praised the peace efforts of Venezuela, Col-

ombia and Mexico, but did not include the United States which has been trying to strengthen opposition to what is seen as Communist attempts to subvert Central America. Brazil, like other Latin American countries, is highly sensitive about its public image vis-a-vis the United States.

### Democracy

Reagan aides said before the trip that it was partly intended to encourage the spread of democracy in Latin America. But Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said in an interview that the visit was completely irrelevant to Brazil's own political development which was not a result of foreign stimulus but "a product of Brazilian society."

Since a coup in 1964 Brazil has been ruled by military presidents but in recent years has moved steadily towards a return to full democracy. If Mr. Reagan intended to show his hosts that Brazil held a key position in Washington's regional outlook, he did not help himself with a gaffe in a toast to President Figueiredo.

The U.S. leader confused Brazil with Bolivia, which has an economy and population the size of one of this country's midling states, and then mixed up Bolivia with Colombia, next stop on his

tour. Local cartoonists had a field day.

But the visit has gone some way towards mending Washington's relations with Latin America as a whole after they supported opposing sides in the conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands (Malvinas) islands, though there were no instant visible results. "The problem is not concrete, which means that the solution will not be concrete, you have to start from that basis," Mr. Motley said.

Attempts to fix up a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Argentina's President Reynaldo Bignone during the visit came to nothing, but the Argentine head of state will now meet General Figueiredo on Jan. 3.

The Brazilian government was pleased with Mr. Reagan's efforts to persuade international bankers, many of them in the United States, to continue supplying the cash Brazil needs to service its estimated \$85 billion foreign debt, as well as the new loan.

But a cartoonist in the Folha de Sao Paulo newspaper could not resist a joke: "This is a loan," says Mr. Reagan in picture one, holding out a sheaf of banknotes, "to help pay back the foreign debt," he adds in picture two, tucking the money away in his pocket.

## Kuwait's sovereignty believed threatened

## Gulf security pact delayed

By Ibrahim Noori  
Reuter

### BAHRAIN — Kuwait

has delayed signing a security pact with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states because it believes the agreement would violate the country's sovereignty. Kuwait officials have not spelt out their objections, but informed sources said the government was unhappy about a clause which allows security forces to pursue suspects 20 km into the territory of a neighbouring state.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al Sabah told parliament that Kuwait was refusing to sign because the pact would "violate the country's sovereignty and constitution," but he gave no details.

At a political meeting in the city state, lawyer Abdullah Saad Al-Rakyan urged the National Assembly, the only elected parliament in the Gulf, to reject it on the grounds that it was against the spirit of democracy and would restrict freedom. Kuwait's hesitation is a blow to Saudi Arabia, which has been pressing for security coordination between the six mem-

bers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) since Bahrain said it failed a coup attempt backed by Iran last year.

The Saudis have already signed separate security agreements with all other members of the GCC — Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — but since none of these has been published it is not known if they also contain the controversial "hot pursuit" clause. These agreements were to form the basis of a single gulf-wide pact between the six, which together produce about one fifth of the non-Communist world's oil, and the council had expected to sign it at a Gulf summit in Bahrain last month.

But Kuwait's misgivings forced the summit to put off the signing until more studies were completed. The summit gave no further explanation and set no time limit. The council secretariat in Riyadh, said a sub-committee would study the views of the member states on the unified pact as soon as they arrived. Sheikh Sabah Al-Sabah later said negotiations were continuing on the wording of the pact and official council sources said a compromise

dropping the problematic clause was possible.

The dispute is the most serious since the six Gulf states formed the GCC in May 1981, mainly in response to perceived threats from the Iranian revolution, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, the Gulf war and from internal dissidents. If left unsettled, it may hold back the Council's defence coordination plans, Gulf analysts say.

After the formation of the GCC, Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdulaziz said: "We cannot develop and build strong, permanent economic foundations without first providing security."

As a precaution Saudi Arabia is spending billions of dollars on its internal security and armed forces and has concluded border agreements with most of its neighbours to avoid the frontier clashes which were frequent until recent years. Along its border with Kuwait, it is spending \$76 million on frontier posts equipped with houses, schools, civil defence buildings and rest houses for pilgrims, the Kuwait news agency said.



# Udruh retains its mystery

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After two seasons of excavations and a survey, archaeologists working at the Roman fortress site of Udruh, between Petra and Maan in southern Jordan, still have not been able to provide a conclusive date for the initial construction of the fortress.

Mr. Alistair Killick, the young British archaeologist who has been in charge of the excavations,

believes evidence from the second full season of digging earlier this year points to an early 2nd century date for the founding of Udruh, which he also suggests may have been a fortified town and not a legionary fortress.

The site of Udruh is 20 kilometres north west of Maan and 10 kilometres east of Wadi Musa, the village adjacent to Petra, at an altitude of 1300 metres above sea level. Its perennial spring is the reason it has been settled almost continuously since ancient times.

starting as early as the Paleolithic age, over 30,000 years ago. The availability of much fertile land to the north east and its location astride the main Nabataean trade route between Arabia and Jordan, to the Wadi Arabs, Sinai and Egypt, also explains its popularity as a settlement site since antiquity. The modern village of Udruh, with a population of about 700 people, continues to live off farming and livestock.

The fortress at Udruh is trapezoid-shaped with walls 200 metres long, in which are located projecting defensive towers, with larger corner towers at the four corners. The inside of the fortress is filled with considerable ancient rubble and building debris from many periods, which has made the archaeologists' job more complex than it would be in a site of just one period away from modern village life.

Mr. Killick decided to excavate at Udruh in 1979 because the site was threatened, or was "fading" (in the words of archaeologist Glenn Bowerstock's article in the Journal of Roman Studies as early as 1971). Mr. Killick also decided that the only previous work done at the site, six days of recording in 1897 and 1898 by Brunnow and Domaszewski, left considerable room for more thorough investigation and mapping of the remains at Udruh. In 1980, a six-member team conducted a thorough survey of the area within a five kilometre radius of Udruh. They recorded ten sites, all with foundations and/or standing walls. The most interesting find of the survey perhaps was a one-square-kilometre open limestone quarry site, about two kilometres to the northwest of Udruh.

Two seasons of digging in 1981 and 1982 have provided much evidence of the site's occupation throughout many periods of ancient history, including the Paleolithic, Neolithic, Iron, Hellenistic, Nabataean, Roman, Byzantine, Islamic and Ottoman periods. The main aim of Mr. Killick's work has been to date the outer defensive wall and fortifications and to compile an internal plan of

what has always been assumed to be a Roman legionary fortress.

Archaeologists and historians have previously dated the fortress from the 1st to the 6th centuries A.D., based on pottery finds, surface architectural remains or literary references. Such references are few. The most important one in classical times is the Roman historian Ptolemy's reference to the town of "Adruh" in Arabia Petraea in the middle of the second century. The town does not appear in the list of Roman military installations, the *Notitia Dignitatum*, at the end of the 4th century A.D. The Justinian tax edict from Beersheba shows Udruh as the town that paid the highest tax (65 gold pieces) of all the towns of *Palestina Tertia*, indicating the importance of the town in the second half of the 6th century.

The excavations at Udruh have concentrated to date on several areas: the large southwest corner tower, the southern wall and one of its gates, the so-called *principia*, or legionary headquarters building near the centre of the fortress, the road inside the fortress, the west wall, a church area outside the southern fortress walls, and what had been assumed to be the "barracks" of the Roman legion.

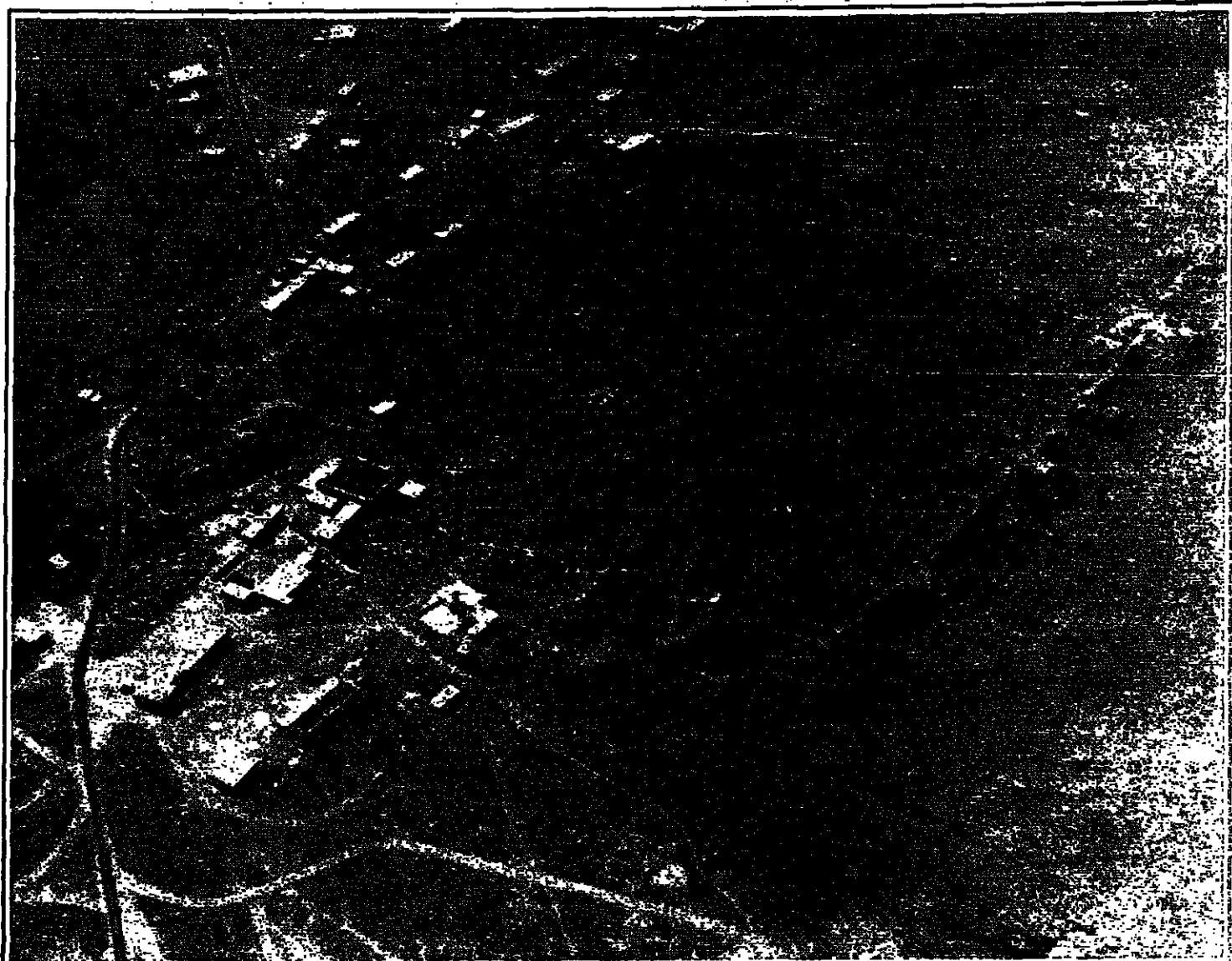
The results of the excavations in 1981 and 1982 indicate to Mr. Killick that Udruh was probably initially built as a fortified Roman town in the early part of the 2nd century A.D., at about the same time or slightly after the construction of the major Roman road that went from Aqaba to Syria, the *Via Traiana Nova*, which was built in 111-114 A.D. Work at the presumed barracks site this year was undertaken after aerial photographs showed rows of parallel lines that could be interpreted as typical Roman barracks blocks, similar to the barracks that have been excavated at the other big Roman legionary fortress in Jordan at Lejjun, between Kerak and Qatranah, about 100 kilometres southwest of Amman. But the "barracks" area at Udruh turned up only two small sherds of Roman pottery. There was some Byzantine pottery at the bedrock, covered by three metres of Umayyad rebuilding.

"There is no evidence at all of a Roman barracks block," Mr. Killick told the Jordan Times in an interview here recently. "It seems the Umayyad builders cleared the site down to bedrock."

Similar results were obtained from the so-called *principia* area and the internal road. Considerable Islamic stratification and pottery were unearthed, including an Islamic *tabula ansata* — an inscribed box with two triangles on either side which was placed into a wall.

The *Principia* may have been a church that was built on an earlier Roman building, Mr. Killick says. The southwest tower corner, the biggest standing building on the site, also showed much Umayyad rebuilding around a well-preserved internal staircase system.

Two soundings outside the south walls, near a Byzantine church, were carried out with the hope of finding an ancient cemetery, but to no avail. The archaeologists did unearth a great



Aerial view of Udruh taken in the late 1970s (published courtesy of Dr. R. Cleave, Pictorial Archive)

deal of stratified Nabataean pottery from before 106 A.D., indicating the area was inhabited well before the Roman road was built in the early 2nd century A.D.

Mr. Killick's preliminary analysis leads him to think that "there is no basis for an internal plan of a Roman legionary fort at Udruh, and many things point to the possible use of the site as a fortified town in the early Roman period."

Not a single Roman inscription or stamped tile was has yet been found there, and there are no literary references or clues to Udruh's role as a legionary fortress. Over 100 architectural fragments, from Corinthian capitals to door lintels, help the archaeologists reconstruct on paper some of the buildings, such as the facade of the *principia*, and these exercises suggest non-military structures, Mr. Killick says.

On the other hand, the extensive re-use of the site in post-Roman periods has perhaps obliterated the original Roman plan of the site, and it is possible that a Roman legionary fortress did exist at Udruh, but has been unable to leave any conclusive traces of its existence for 20th century man to ponder.

It has been firmly established that an extensive Roman frontier defensive system existed along the entire length of modern Jordan, from the 1st to the 5th centuries A.D., and it would not be a surprise if a legionary fortress or a smaller fort was located at Udruh. Some scholars have suggested that Udruh was the base of the 6th Roman Legion during the Diocletian period, around 300 A.D. According to this theory, Udruh may have been one of four such main legionary bases, along with Lejjun, Aqaba and Busra, southern Syria. There is evidence at Aqaba to support this theory, and work at Udruh to date has yet

to turn up conclusive evidence of the initial construction date or precise role of the fortress whose remains make Udruh such a complex and enigmatic site.

Mr. Killick's excavations have been carried out under the aegis of the British Institute in Amman for Archaeology and History, and in cooperation with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, with funding from the British Institute, the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, the British Academy, the Palestine Exploration Fund, the Ashmolean Museum, the Manchester Museum and Mr. Killick himself. He expects to return to conduct two more seasons of work at Udruh in 1983 and 1984.



Decorated masonry recovered from the interior of the fortress



Inside facade of interval tower in the west wall



Remains of the "porta decumana" in the west wall of the fortress



The south west corner tower, with vaulting added during the Umayyad period

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Koran  
16:50 Cartoons  
17:05 Children's Programme  
17:45 Little World  
18:10 Harold Lloyd  
18:35 Local Programme  
19:00 Local Programme  
19:10 Programme on Sports  
19:30 News in Arabic  
20:30 Arabic Series  
21:35 Soccer Live: Aston Villa vs. Penarol World Club Championship  
22:30 News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:40 French Programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Taxi  
21:10 Play of the Week: All for Love  
22:00 News in English  
22:15 Vegas

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show  
08:00 News Summary  
08:05 Morning Show  
08:10 News Summary  
08:15 Pop Station  
08:30 News Summary  
08:35 Pop Station  
08:40 News Bulletin  
08:45 Instrumental  
08:50 Science Report  
09:00 Concert Hour  
09:05 News Summary  
09:10 Instruments, Old Favourites  
09:15 Listeners' Choice  
09:20 News Summary  
09:25 News Summary  
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23:55 News Summary  
24:00 News Summary

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Fred Woods

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Yafa Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Jordan Youth City ..... 667181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has a excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cradle Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Luwdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tybe Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn.

### 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. English Circle. Tel. 815261.

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### FILMS

"La Cité de L'Indesecible Peur, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.  
"The Turning Point, at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

### THEATRE

"Dramatised readings of German children's stories (in Arabic) at the Children's Arts Centre at 4:00 p.m. Tickets 250 fils each from the Centre and the Goethe Institute.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwdeh, 37400.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Assam International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 662249.

### PRAYER TIMES

05:04 ..... Fajr  
06:32 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:32 ..... Dhuhr  
14:17 ..... Asr  
16:33 ..... Maghrib  
18:02 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

04:00 ..... Baghdad (IRA)  
06:25 ..... Dar-es-Salam (BA)  
06:45 ..... Beirut (EA)  
06:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:55 ..... Athens (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)  
10:35 ..... Kuwait (KJ)  
10:50 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
10:50 ..... Athens (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:50 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
10:50 ..... London (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Zurich (AF)  
10:50 ..... Paris, Rome (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
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10:50 ..... Cairo (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

04:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
05:20 ..... Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (RJ)  
06:15 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
07:45 ..... London (BA)  
07:45 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
07:50 ..... Cairo (EA)  
09:00 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
10:30 ..... Rome (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)  
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13:00 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
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13:30 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
13:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
15:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
15:05 ..... Kuwait (SR)

### 19:15

Dhahran (RJ)  
Jeddah (RJ)  
Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
Cairo (EA)  
Baghdad (RJ)  
Dubai, Muscat (RJ)  
Bangkok (RJ)  
Cairo (EA)  
Cairo (EA)

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15:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
15:05 ..... Kuwait (SR)

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Firstaid, fire, police ..... 190  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 23990-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36581-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Akshel Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Malhi, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131-5  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158  
Al-Muhsin Hospital ..... 66717-9  
The Islamic, Abadi ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abadi ..... 664164  
Islamic, Al-Muhajreen ..... 75101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Anwar Musa Al Hajj 71020-78420

### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 666112  
Price complaints ..... 664175  
Telephone:  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 18  
Repair service ..... 11

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.  
Apple (African) ..... 240 / 200  
Apple (American) ..... 500 / 450  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 240 / 200  
Apple (Golden) ..... 240 / 200  
Apple (Turkish) ..... 270 / 220  
Apple (French) ..... 300 / 250  
Apple (Stark) ..... 240 / 200  
Banana ..... 260 / 220  
Banana (Muhajarin) ..... 225 / 180  
Beans ..... 340 / 280  
Beets ..... 200 / 160  
Bermuda ..... 210 / 180  
Cabbage ..... 110 / 80  
Carrot ..... 160 / 120  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 210 / 180  
Chestnuts ..... 640 / 600  
Coconut ..... 450 / 430  
Cucumber (large) ..... 450 / 400  
Cucumber (small) ..... 560 / 500  
Dates ..... 200 / 160  
Eggplant (large) ..... 160 / 120

Garlic ..... 500 / 450  
Grapes (white) ..... 300 / 250  
Grapes (red) ..... 120 / 100  
Guava ..... 250 / 200  
Lemon (local) ..... 140 / 100  
Marrow (large) ..... 200 / 180  
Marrow (small) ..... 300 / 250  
Olives ..... 350 / 300  
Onion (dry) ..... 90 / 70  
Onion (green) ..... 160 / 120  
Oranges ..... 200 / 150  
Oranges (Mandarin) ..... 160 / 130  
Oranges (Shamoni) ..... 120 / 100  
Pepper (Sweet) ..... 320 / 280  
Pepper (Hot Green) ..... 560 / 500  
Potatoes ..... 180 / 150  
Spinach ..... 180 / 140  
Tomatoes ..... 340 / 280  
Turnip ..... 180 / 140



## SPORTS

## Liverpool continues relentless march towards League title

LONDON (R) — Not even European Champions Aston Villa could halt Liverpool's relentless march towards another English soccer League title Saturday.

Liverpool won 4-2 -- with five of the goals coming in the first half -- to record their seventh win in eight League matches.

But Villa staged a dramatic first half fightback and only on Ian Rush goal three minutes from time secured Liverpool's 12th League Win of the season.

The win extended Liverpool's lead to five points after Manchester United were held to a goalless draw at Swansea. But United stay second on goal difference ahead of Nottingham Forest, who grabbed a 1-0 win at Norwich with a goal from David Hodge after just 22 seconds.

Liverpool stunned Villa by going 3-0 up inside half an hour with goals from David Hodgson, Scottish international Kenny Dalglish and Alan Kennedy.

But two goals in as many minutes pulled Villa back into the match. Gary Shaw struck first in the 34th minute and then England striker Peter Withe added a second in the 36th.

Fourth-placed Villa battled for the equaliser throughout the second half before Welsh international Rush netted his 16th goal of the season to kill off their hopes of a point.

Watford moved into fourth place in the table after beating Ipswich 2-1.

Ross Jenkins and Les Taylor fired Watford into a 2-0 halftime lead before Paul Mariner -- who missed England's 9-0 European Championship win over Luxembourg in midweek through injury -- grabbed a consolation goal in the dying minutes.

West Ham returned to winning

ways after three defeats in their last four matches -- and without skipper Billy Bonds and defenders Alvin Martin and Ray Stewart.

The Londoners won 2-1 at Notts County, who had Justin Fashanu making his debut after signing from Nottingham Forest.

Alan Dickens, an 18-year-old making his League debut, opened the scoring in the sixth minute and David Hunt put through his own goal to leave West Ham two up at half-time. Nigel Worthington scored for County.

Tottenham celebrated the announcement that Argentina's World Cup star Osvaldo Ardiles will be returning to the club with a 2-1 win over Birmingham.

Ardiles, currently on loan to French side Paris St. Germain, is not expected to make his first appearance until the Football Association Cup third round tie with Southampton on Jan. 8.

Gary Mabbutt, Tottenham's 21-year-old England utility pla-

yer, scored both his side's goals in the second half, with David Langan netting for Birmingham.

Bottom club Sunderland shocked Arsenal with a 3-0 win, Gary Rowell hitting a hat-trick. Southampton continued their steady climb away from the relegation zone with an emphatic 4-1 win over West Bromwich, sixth in the table before the match.

Danny Wallace was among Southampton's scorers, with his fourth goal in five games. But Luton's misery continued as they slumped to their seventh defeat of the season, beaten 5-0 at Everton.

John Bailey put Everton on the road to victory with his first goal of the season after 14 minutes. Kevin Sheedy, Terry Curran, and two goals from Adrian Heath completed the tally.

Former European Footballer of the Year Allan Simonsen of Denmark scored his fourth goal in four matches as his new club Charlton beat Barnsley 3-2 in their second division clash.

English Division one standings

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	19	12	4	3	45	17	40
Manchester United	19	10	5	4	28	14	35
Nottingham Forest	19	11	2	6	33	25	35
Watford	19	10	3	6	37	22	33
Aston Villa	19	10	1	8	30	24	31
West Ham	19	10	1	8	33	28	31
Coventry	20	9	4	7	25	24	31
West Bromwich Albion	19	9	3	7	31	28	30
Manchester City	19	8	4	7	23	26	28
Ipswich	20	7	6	7	32	24	27
Tottenham	19	8	3	8	30	27	27
Everton	19	7	5	7	32	26	26
Southampton	19	7	4	8	24	32	25
Stoke	19	7	3	9	32	31	24
Notts County	19	7	3	9	24	34	24
Arsenal	19	6	5	8	21	26	23
Swansea	19	6	4	9	26	30	22
Brighton	19	6	4	9	19	37	22
Luton	19	4	8	7	36	43	20
Sunderland	19	4	5	10	24	37	17
Norwich	19	4	5	10	20	33	17
Birmingham	19	3	8	8	12	29	17

## Lloyd, Austin clash in '82 series semifinal

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd and Tracy Austin will meet in the semifinals of the 1982 Women's Tennis Circuit Championships here.

Lloyd, the second seed, eliminated Pam Shriver, 6-2, 6-3, and Austin ousted third-seeded Andrea Jaeger, 6-4, 6-4, in Friday night's all-American quarterfinals.

In the other semifinal top seed Martina Navratilova of the United States will face fourth-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia.

Sunday's final is worth \$75,000 to the winner.

Austin and Lloyd will be meeting for the first time since their double-encounter in the same tournament last year.

Under the double-elimination, round-robin format used a year ago, Lloyd struggled past Austin in a memorable three-hour, 20 minute first round match only to be eliminated later by Austin who went on to capture the title.

"There is always something special about playing Christ," Austin said after her hard-fought victory.

"I always enjoy playing against her -- we're always being compared," Austin said. "We have the same style, personality. I just hope our match will be a repeat of last year."

Their respective matches were a study in contrast as Lloyd had little difficulty defeating Shriver.

The 27-year-old Lloyd, determined to win this event to claim the world's number one ranking, broke the hard-serving Shriver in the first and third games of the opening set sandwiched around a love-game service.

She thoroughly demoralised her 20-year-old opponent, who failed to register a single ace in the match, as she went on to take her victory in 71 minutes.

"I don't think she's used to being broken with that big serve of hers," Lloyd said later. "I returned really well and she got frustrated."

It was Lloyd's first match of the tournament as the top four seeds in the 12-player event drew opening-round byes.

## Alexander, Fitzgerald meet in New South Wales Open final

SYDNEY (R) — Australians John Alexander and John Fitzgerald demolished their American opponents to reach the final of the New South Wales Men's Tennis Open here Saturday.

Alexander, the 31-year-old fifth seed, beat Sammy Giammalva 6-3, 6-2 while Fitzgerald, 21, defeated defending champion Tim Wilkison by the same score.

Alexander should be favoured in the final, because he is ranked 34th in the world, 110 places above Fitzgerald. But the younger man is a much improved player and is also in good form.

Wilkison, his victim Saturday, commented, "he is a good solid all-round player and I think he'll win the tournament."

Fitzgerald has won his five matches this week without losing a set and he looked a class above Wilkison, breaking his service in the second game of the match and three times in succession in the second set.

## India-Australia hockey final expected to be a thriller

MELBOURNE (R) — Remarkably similar semi-final wins here Saturday set up a showdown between hosts Australia and India in the final of the World Hockey Tournament Sunday.

Australia, inspired by skipper Ric Charlesworth and veteran centre half Trevor Smith, courageously shrugged off a 1-0 deficit to beat the Netherlands 2-1.

Earlier, India also had to bounce back after trailing 1-0 against giant-killers New Zealand, eventually winning 3-2.

A hotly-disputed goal by winger Colin Batch in the 57th minute gave Australia their win over the unexpectedly lethargic Dutch.

The goal came after a magnificent weaving burst by Charlesworth, who had a relatively quiet first half before springing dramatically to life after the interval.

The Dutch protested bitterly over the goal, claiming the ball had deflected off the shoulder of an Australian player before eluding goalkeeper Pierre Hermans.

"The goal should not have been allowed. There was a definite deflection off the body of an Australian player," Dutch coach Wim van Heuman said. "I thought we played as well as the Australians, but that one mistake by the umpire cost us the match."

Umpire Ian Faulkner of New Zealand said later he had seen no deflection, but had conferred with his counterpart, Spain's Santiago Deo "just to be sure" before awarding the goal.

Brilliant young striker Roderik Bouwman, the leading goal scorer in the tournament, put the Netherlands ahead in the 12th minute from a penalty corner to take his tally to 12.

But Australian equalised less than three minutes later through stocky forward Peter Haselhurst

following splendid leadup work by blond winger Terry Leese.

Coach Richard Aggiss later attributed Australia's win to newly-acquired consistency at international level.

"Five years ago we were brilliant but not consistent. Now we have pruned out some of the flashy hockey and are producing much more consistent results."

"It is for this reason I feel confident we will beat India in tomorrow's final," Aggiss said.

He said Australia's biggest problem would be to cope with the speed and cohesion of the Indian attack. "The Indians are a class attacking side with three or four forwards capable of potting the most spectacular goals. Our job will be to silence their forwards and make the most of our own scoring chances."

Australia's toughest task will be to stop India's electrifying 22-year-old striker Mohammad Shahid, who figured dramatically in their win Saturday over New Zea-

land. He scored one goal and set up a second only minutes after taking the field as a second-half replacement for inside left Saeed Ali.

In the first half New Zealand looked set to show the form that helped them beat West Germany 3-0 in the opening round.

Little striker Peter Daji was their driving force, worrying India with his slick footwork and clever ball control until he was replaced by Mark Burt a minute after India scored their second goal.

Much of the zip then disappeared from the New Zealand attack but coach Brian Munro later explained that Daji had tired rapidly in the opening minutes of the second half.

"I realise the switch may have backfired, as indeed it did, but I had little alternative," he said.

But seven minutes from time India's wily fullback Vineet Kumar clinched victory for the former world champions when he hammered in their third goal from a penalty corner.

## WBA to discuss fight controversy

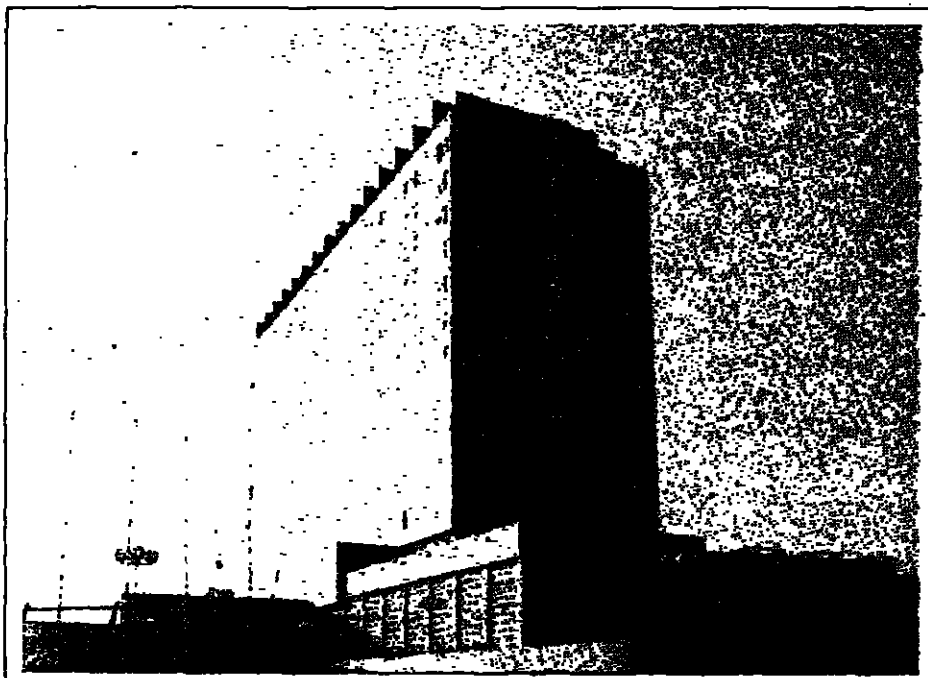
LAS VEGAS (R) — The World Boxing Association (WBA) executive committee will meet in Miami on December 27 to resolve the controversy arising from the heavyweight title fight here last week between Mike Weaver and Michael Dokes. WBA Vice-President Ed Brown said Saturday.

The meeting was called after the referee stopped the December 10 fight only 63 seconds into the first round, giving the title to Dokes. Weaver's manager protested the controversial decision.

"I expect there will be a re-match or that Weaver will fight in a title elimination bout for the right to meet Dokes," Mr. Brown told a press conference.

"There's no chance that the WBA will call the bout 'no contest' and declare Weaver is still the champion," he added.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

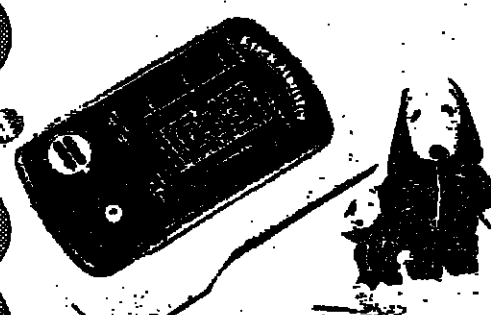
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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## U.S., Japan talks fail

WASHINGTON (R) — Talks between U.S. and Japanese officials about liberalising agricultural trade ended Friday in stalemate, with no date set for new talks, the head of the Japanese team said. "What we had prepared to take action on was not able to meet the requirements of the U.S. side," said Mr. Hiroya Sano, director of economic affairs for the Japanese ministry of agriculture, in an interview.

## Michelin shuts factory in N. Ireland

BELFAST (R) — Michelin, the French-owned tyre company, Friday announced the closure of a factory in economically depressed Northern Ireland with the loss of almost 2,000 jobs. Economic analysts said it was the biggest single job loss this year in Northern Ireland and one of the worst blows to the British province's economy in recent years. Northern Ireland's unemployment rate already tops 20 per cent. Northern Ireland Industry Minister Adam Butler said the government had offered financial assistance to prevent the closure, but to no avail.

## U.S., Turkey sign \$200m accord

ANKARA (R) — U.S. and Turkish officials signed an agreement Friday for a \$200 million grant aid from Washington, the first instalment of some \$350 million of economic support the U.S. plans to provide for Turkey in 1983. American officials said the grant, which is part of aid pledges to Turkey through the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), was not earmarked for any special projects but was likely to be used to cover balance of payments problems, such as paying for imported oil. U.S. aid to Turkey this year will be the biggest slice of foreign assistance received by Ankara.

## USSR to improve car supplies

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet leadership has ordered improvements in servicing facilities and spare parts supplies for private cars, according to reports in daily newspapers Saturday. The decision is likely to please the relatively small number of car owners and hit at the widespread corruption and black.

## OPEC opens crisis talks

VIENNA (R) — Oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Saturday began talks on how to divide up their dwindling share of a recession-hit market.

Shortly before Saturday's round of informal talks opened, a spokesman for OPEC's market monitoring committee reaffirmed that price would not be an issue here.

Declaring that the ministers would not spend time discussing a change in the present \$34 marker price, United Arab Emirates Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba said: "This is out of the question."

Dr. Oteiba said the central issue facing the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries was how to set production quotas among themselves.

He told a press conference: "How to distribute the new quotas is the main subject that will be discussed."

Dr. Oteiba said OPEC must peg its production in 1983 to the requirements of the oil market.

"In other words if the OPEC share, or demand on OPEC, were say 18 million barrels a day as an average for 1983, we are going to use the 18 as a basis for the new ceiling," he said.

OPEC's present overall production ceiling is 17.5 million barrels a day but current output is estimated at between 19 and 20 million barrels.

Dr. Oteiba later told reporters he believed OPEC output for 1983 would average about 18.5 million barrels a day.

The first formal session of the ministerial conference will begin Sunday.

Dr. Oteiba reiterated his position on maintenance of the \$34 marker price when he said "I still believe we should freeze the price of oil until the end of 1985."

Asked by reporters whether he thought OPEC could reach a production quota agreement at the conference, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said: "It is not easy, but it is not impossible."

He also said after ministers adjourned their consultative talks for lunch that the atmosphere in the meeting was better than he had expected. He described it as good.

Market analysts say the main issue in setting new production quotas is to accommodate demands by Iran for a larger share.

A majority feel this can only be done by reducing the Saudi production ceiling, something that the Saudis, ideological rivals of Iran, have hitherto been reluctant to do.

Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi, whose country has been in conflict with Saudi Arabia on the quota issue, told reporters the first session of Saturday's meeting had gone well.

In a clear reference to Saudi Arabia he said: "Little by little, those who could do some threatening are afraid to do so."

"We want a strong OPEC influenced from the inside, not from the outside," he added.

## EEC to ban imports of baby seal skins

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community governments agreed Saturday to take action to ban imports of baby seal skins pending further study of the effects of the annual seal cull off the coast of Canada, diplomats said.

They acted after strong public pressure over the controversial annual cull which brought intense lobbying from anti-sealing campaigners throughout the 10-nation Community.

Community environment ministers adopted a resolution which pledged that member states would take "all necessary and possible measures within the limits of their national competence" to stop imports of harp and hooded seal skins.

Ministers also agreed to start a

scientific study of the annual cull of 180,000 baby seals on the ice floes of Newfoundland, concentrating on whether this endangered the different seal species, diplomats said.

The results of the study, to be done in collaboration with Canadian and Norwegian authorities, would be examined before March next year and could lead to a permanent Community-wide ban being imposed, they said.

Anti-sealing campaigners say the annual cull is cruel, unnecessary and could lead to the extinction of entire species.

Canada has been urging governments to reject the ban and argues that culling the seals to death is no less humane than other methods used in European sla-

ughterhouses for killing calves or lambs.

British Junior Environment Minister Giles Shaw said the decision would effectively block imports of between 90 and 95 per cent of seal skin products.

The ban, which would be implemented by the 10 member states and not enforced by Community legislation at this stage, was agreed because governments wanted to respond to strong public pressure to end the cull, he said.

He said the ministers had instructed the Community's executive commission to hold talks with Canada and Norway over proposals by the Canadian government to set up an international convention to study all aspects of

seal hunting.

The Canadian proposals included the establishment of an expert panel to report on methods of killing and for a survey of hooded seals to see whether they were an endangered species, diplomats said.

Ministers also instructed the commission to take note of a recent international study which concluded that the stock of harp seals had increased significantly in the past decade despite the cull, a statement issued after the meeting said.

The commission would then report back "as a matter of urgency" so that ministers could review the position by March 1, 1983, the statement said.

## Old hands give old planes a new look

NEW YORK — In these days of financial agony for the airline industry, a group of veteran U.S. aircraft company executives is pressing ahead with a scheme to offer airline companies a cheaper fuel-efficient passenger jetliner for the 1980s.

The programme involves the re-engineering and conversion of the old DC8 into a "new" 200-seat passenger jetliner costing \$15 million, or about half as much as the new generation of Boeing passenger jets now coming onto the market.

Mr. Jackson McGowen, the former president of Douglas Aircraft Corporation, the McDonnell

Douglas division that made the original DC8, is the president of this unusual group of largely retired aerospace executives who make up the Cammcorp company of El Segundo, California.

With the exception of a few "youngsters", as Mr. McGowen likes to refer to them, his 40 or so associates each have 30 to 40 years' experience in the aircraft manufacturing business.

Mr. McGowen acknowledges that the airlines are suffering badly and the banks are increasingly nervous about lending them money for new aircraft purchases, but he believes the re-engineered DC8 represents a viable

solution for airlines which will have to buy new aircraft to meet the noise emission standards coming into effect as early as next year in the U.S.

"Everybody is looking for a cheaper aircraft. I think that we could be selling a lot more of the new DC8s when the current double-aisle is finally over," he said.

There are already a number of the modified DC8s in service. Delta Airlines, United Airlines and Transamerica are among the companies which are already flying the aircraft, powered with a new turbofan engine called the CFM56-2 made by CFM International, a joint venture between General Electric of the U.S. and Snecma of France.

Mr. McGowen boasts that the DC8 with the new turbofan engine is "30 per cent quieter than the stringent noise limits required under the Federal Aviation Authority's new regulations."

On paper at least, the future for Mr. McGowen and his team appears relatively promising in that Cammcorp has already received

99 aircraft modification orders out of a possible total of 243 DC8 aircraft available on the market at present for re-engineing and conversion.

Mr. McGowen is also doing business on the side converting the DC8 for private customers, from U.S. businessmen to Arab billionaires. "We are hoping to be able to do between 20 to 30 conversions for private individuals or for corporations," Mr. McGowen said.

He claims that the \$15 million aircraft, which can come complete with a double bed, marble bathroom, kitchen and plush lounge to suit the most conventional or exotic of tastes, is "a pretty good investment for a man who has already got everything."

Cammcorp was not alone in dreaming up the concept of converting older jetliners into an aircraft for the 1980s to meet all the new tougher emission and noise standards, as well as responding to the demand for fuel efficiency.

Lockheed also had a scheme to convert secondhand three-

engine Boeing 727 jetliners into twin-engine aircraft with new more fuel-efficient engines.

Boeing, which has been seeking to sell its more expensive new generation passenger jets, including the 757 and 767, was clearly not thrilled by Lockheed's idea. It has not seriously considered converting the four-engine 707 in the same sort of programme as Cammcorp's DC8 modernisation and re-engineing scheme.

McDonnell Douglas, on the other hand, has not been really bothered by the Cammcorp conversion programme for the DC8 in that the aerospace manufacturer has increasingly concentrated on military aircraft, and its commercial aircraft business has no conflict of interest with the DC8.

McDonnell Douglas does manufacture the wide-body long-range DC10 but, after its unfortunate history, this aircraft is no longer a factor of any significance in the market, especially during the industry's recession.

Lockheed, however, which is currently phasing out its big three-engine TriStar L1011 jetliner, decided at the beginning of this month to drop its idea of converting the Boeing 727. The decision not to go ahead appears to reflect in large measure the costs of converting the 727 into a twin-engine aircraft.

In contrast, Cammcorp's programme with the DC8 is far more rudimentary, and hence less expensive, in that it consists of replacing four engines with four new ones from two companies — General Electric and Snecma of France — both hungry for engine orders to keep production lines moving in the particularly deep depression into which the industry has sunk.

The marketplace could clearly be better for Mr. McGowen's outfit, but the veteran aircraft executive is sticking it out, keeping busy in his retirement as well as making more money.

— Financial Times news features

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



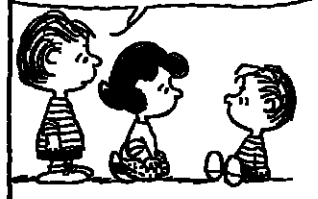
"Before you go, could you shoot the checkbook and put it out of its misery?"

## Peanuts

WHY DO WE ALWAYS TEACH LITTLE KIDS TO WAVE "BYE-BYE"?



BECAUSE FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE PEOPLE WILL BE LEAVING HIM



HELLO, THERE!

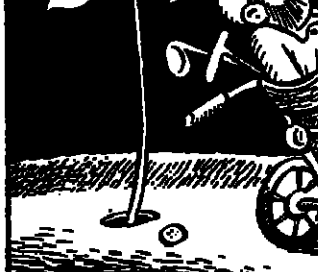


## Mutt 'n' Jeff

C'MON, GUYS!! QUIT CLOWNING AROUND!



I REALLY DID GET A FIVE!! HONEST!



## Andy Capp

ISN'T YOUR NEPHEW RATHER YOUNG TO BE TAKEN TO FOOTBALL MATCHES, MISTER CAPP?



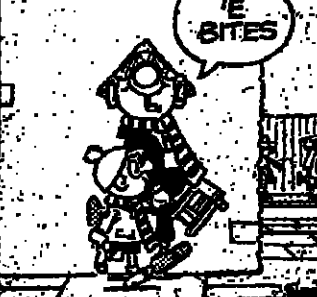
I WOULDN'T SAY SO, MISSUS



AREN'T YOU AFRAID THE LITTLE LAD MIGHT BE CRUSHED IN THE CROWD?

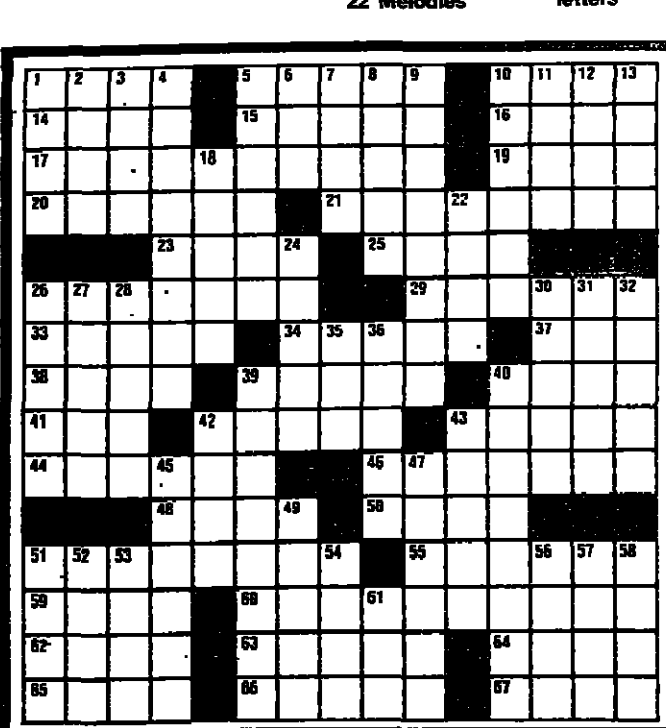


NOT AT ALL



## THE Daily Crossword by Louis Sabin

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Cheryl or Alan	33 Bitter
5 Intergument	34 Doesn't swing
10 Fireplace side	37 Impair
14 Jal —	38 Knockout
15 Whether —	39 Parlor seats
16 Baseball name	40 Hand signal
17 George — of baseball	41 In the manner of
19 — corny as —	42 Seek employment
20 Keep	43 High fliers
21 Relievers' milieu	44 Antenna housing
22 Joy	46 Ban
25 — de sole	48 0-0, 1-1, etc.
26 L.A. team	50 A Marx
29 Tough manager, e.g.	51 Shields
	55 Paddock sounds
	58 — drive
	60 Home run king
	62 Winglike
	63 Verdugo of films
	64 Girl of song
	65 Cravings
	66 Car type
	67 Stride
	DOWN
	1 Comedian
	2 Toward
	3 Shelter
	4 Move
	5 Evasively
	6 Baseball great
	7 Ship of a specified weight
	8 Throw wild
	9 Ignore pointedly
	10 Reach a sum
	11 Pitchers, catchers, et al.
	12 Capital of Rajasthan
	13 Egyptian dancer
	14 Sound of pain
	15 Kiss
	16 Had a crick
	22 Melodies
	24 Prevent
	25 African seaport
	27 Florida city
	28 Tree nymph
	30 Name in violins
	31 Wheel hubs
	32 Mike or Tom of the majors
	35 Union letters
	36 Eskimo canoe
	39 Orations
	40 Boston's Ted
	42 Friend: Fr.
	43 Seoul site
	45 Swimming mammals
	47 Indian tree
	48 Inscribed pillar
	51 Double or triple
	52 Vex
	53 — even keel
	54 Lop off
	56 Gumption
	57 Yog's plate
	58 Cut
	61 Genetic letters



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## JUMBLE.

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KIOCH

CAPEN

ZEEWEH

EEPPUK



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O"

Yesterday's Jumbles: COUPE FUROR PARDON MISLAY Answer: If you have doubts about whether the old printing press works, ask to see this — "SOME PROOF"



## WORLD



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meets Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain at No. 10 Downing Street Friday. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Shultz ends exhaustive tour of West Europe

LONDON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz flies back to Washington Saturday at the end of a busy European tour which he says has reassured him about the unity and determination of the NATO alliance.

Mr. Shultz, who was on his first visit to Europe since taking office, won plaudits from the British press Saturday for his careful handling of the sensitive nuclear weapons issue.

The London Times said in an editorial that "the discomforting style of President Reagan's approach to the subject" was responsible for some of Europe's jumpiness about nuclear weapons. It said Mr. Shultz, on the other

hand, had avoided alarmist language and adopted a quiet, painstaking approach.

Mr. Shultz, at a joint news conference Friday with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, declined to criticize anti-nuclear groups, saying only that they were a reminder about the strength of conviction on goals of peace and justice.

Much of the questioning centered on the control of 160 U.S. Cruise missiles which are due to be stationed in Britain as part of NATO's response to Soviet medium-range weapons.

Mr. Shultz said the question of whether Britain should be given

some control over American Cruise missiles in this country was one for the North Atlantic alliance as a whole.

He told a press briefing Friday night that the possibility of meaningful arms control talks with the Soviet Union was heavily dependent on what he termed "the reality of deployment" of Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe.

The secretary of state said a "so-called proposal" by the Soviet Union to reduce its missiles aimed at Western Europe in exchange for the non-deployment of NATO weapons was not worth considering.

## Guatemala gives in to kidnappers

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Leftist guerrillas holding the daughter of President Roberto Suazo Cordova of Honduras as a hostage will be allowed to have their manifesto published in Guatemala.

Only one hour before a deadline set by Dr. Xiomara Suazo's kidnappers was due to expire, the Guatemalan government issued a statement Friday night denouncing their action but agreeing to their demands.

Dr. Suazo, 32, President Suazo's daughter by his first marriage, was seized in Guatemala City last Tuesday by gunmen who demanded the publication of the manifesto throughout Central America as a condition for her release.

Under a state of emergency imposed by President Efraín Rios Montt last July to combat leftist insurgency in Guatemala, the pub-

lication of leftist documents is banned.

President Rios Montt, who took power after a bloodless coup in March, refused to negotiate with leftist guerrillas who kidnapped his own nephew in October. The nephew was later freed in a raid on a house in Guatemala City.

But Friday night's carefully worded statement said the government would allow Dr. Suazo's relatives to publish the guerrilla manifesto in local newspapers and on television.

A separate statement by relatives of Dr. Suazo said they needed proof that she was alive and well before they would pay to publish the manifesto.

Government officials said they would now wait for contact with the kidnappers to provide the document. They expressed hope that Dr. Suazo, who has lived in

Guatemala all her life and was not involved in politics, would be freed as soon as it was published.

Informed government sources said Honduras sent a special team to Guatemala on Wednesday to coordinate a big search for Dr. Suazo.

But they were unsuccessful, the sources said, and the government's only course was to bow to the guerrilla demands.

Government officials have pledged to abide by President Rios Montt's ban on negotiating with guerrillas if one of their relatives is abducted, the government statement said.

Dr. Suazo's kidnappers have not identified themselves, but Guatemalan Interior Minister Ricardo Mendez Ruiz, whose own son was seized earlier this year, blamed Communist insurgents.

## Druze lead uneasy life under Israeli occupation

By David Rogers

MAJDEL SHAMS, Golan Heights (R) — A year after Israel annexed the Golan Heights, resistance has crumbled in the Druze villages but anti-government feeling runs deep.

The isolated Druze community of 14,000 dotted around the snow-capped slopes of Mount Hermon acknowledge that their fight not to accept Israeli identity cards has failed.

For months the Druze, an 11th century offshoot from Islam, waged a dour battle against annexation and were blockaded in their villages by the Israeli army.

Now most of the Druze men have accepted the new blue-and-white identity cards with the Jewish Star of David. "We were forced into it," said an apple farmer in traditional bulbous, black pants.

"Without the cards we could not leave the Golan, could not work outside and were prisoners in our villages," he added.

Israel captured these strategic heights from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war. Until Prime Minister Menachem Begin's surprise annexation announcement last December, the Druze had cooperated passively with the Israelis.

### Stoical Druzes

While Palestinians in the other occupied territories protested violently, the Druze lived quietly in the bleak hills, developing orchards and working as building labourers for the Israelis.

With the Syrians watching them from the other side of a rock-strewn valley, the Druze always stressed however that they were "occupied Syrian Arabs."

That status changed with annexation. They were told to hand in their military-issued identity papers and carry civilian-processed cards which refer to them simply as Druze.

For the first time for 14 years, the Druze rebelled. They called a general strike and religious elders threatened to excommunicate anyone who accepted the new cards.

The Israelis reacted by arresting their leaders, cut off the four Druze villages and imposed periodic curfews. There were violent demonstrations and finally soldiers went from house to house throwing down the new I.S. cards at front gates.

The Druze held out for about six months. "We started to give in when Israel invaded Lebanon last June," said Samara Mumar, an 18-year-old farm labourer.

### Identity cards

"We had to have identity cards to leave the village, to work or go to school outside and to get travel papers," he added. Like many young Druze here, he would like to leave the Golan for the United States.

"I applied to the Israelis for a new identity card two weeks ago but you will never hear me say I am an Israeli," the youth said.

The mayor of Majdel Shams, Hayel Abn Salah, says almost the entire village of 7,500 has reluctantly taken the new cards.

Annexation has brought other misery, he complained. For years, the Druze sent their students to Arabic universities in Damascus and they returned to the Golan for summer vacations.

This year, the 60-odd undergraduates were not allowed back and no new students were able to go to Damascus.

The mayor also said the Israelis no longer permitted the brief reunions of divided Druze families that used to take place at the Syrian border fence.

Each two weeks, about 50 Israeli Druze would be allowed to meet for two hours with families from the Syrian side but this had now been stopped, the mayor said.

Israel's invasion of Lebanon however has enabled the Druze to see relatives in Lebanon's Shouf mountains for the first time in many years.

As long as they accept new identification cards, Golan Druze have been given one-week passes into Lebanon. Some are profiting from Israel's newest export to Lebanon — stones from the Golan which are used for road-making.

The villagers accuse Israel of doing nothing effective to stop the fighting between Druze and Christian Fatah militia in the Shouf.

"Israel wants trouble in the Shouf so it has an excuse to stay there," one Majdel Shams farmer said.

"One year ago I did not think mostly good or bad about Israel," he added. "Now I think mostly bad."

## Congress debate causes mishap

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. government ordered its agencies Saturday to start closing all non-essential services because Congress failed to meet a midnight deadline to pass legislation financing them.

The deadline expired while the Senate was still trying to agree on a finance bill to replace a stopgap government spending measure. This will still have to be reconciled with a different version passed by the House of Representatives.

Government agencies are forbidden by law from operating without spending authority, although defence, law enforcement and safety were not affected.

The full impact of the government order was likely after the weekend unless Congress can speedily approve a bill acceptable to President Reagan.

The Senate ended a marathon 36-hour session early Saturday without final action and agreed to resume later Saturday to try to complete work on the legislation.

Mr. Reagan has said he will veto the House bill because it contains a \$5.4 million programme aimed at creating jobs by building dams, hospitals and other public projects.

He also says he does not like the Senate's smaller \$1.2 billion public works programme intended to find jobs for some of the 12 million Americans now out of work.

But Mr. Reagan's own jobs proposal, a five-cent-a-gallon petrol tax to finance road and bridges, has so far been blocked in the Senate by members of his Republican Party.

They argue that a deep recession is no time to raise any kind of taxes. They have been joined by lobbyists for road haulage firms whose costs would go up and environmentalists who fear road building would destroy more landscape.

There is also a deep dispute over production funds for the controversial MX intercontinental missile system.

The House bill excludes any production funds, while the Senate bill has \$988 million to buy the first five missiles but bars the Pentagon from spending it until Congress approves a basing plan for the missile.

The government was last forced to start shutting down its non-essential services a year ago, on Nov. 23, 1981, after Mr. Reagan vetoed a spending bill which he said exceeded his budget.

Numerous agencies stopped operating, White House telephone operators were sent home and the national park service even closed the statue of liberty in New York harbour.

Although the dispute ended the same day when Congress passed a bill which Mr. Reagan signed, one

member of Congress, Patricia Schroeder, a Democrat from Colorado, estimated the cost to the government at \$85 million.

The cost arose because government workers were paid although they did no official work or were engaged in cleaning out files during the shutdown, she said.

### MX gets chance

WASHINGTON (R) — The fate of the controversial MX intercontinental missile appeared improved Saturday, sources in the House of Representatives said.

House members, who last week rejected President Reagan's request for funds to build the first five missiles, said privately that they might now support the allocation of funds as long as they were assured no money would be spent until Congress approved a method for basing the missiles.

The White House announced Friday that it would appoint a bipartisan commission made up of technical experts and secretaries of defence from previous Republican and Democratic administrations to study the best basing method.

The MX plan passed by the Senate calls for Mr. Reagan to propose a basing method sometime after March 1. Congress would then be required to vote on it within 45 days.

## Andropov digs in firmly at Kremlin

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov appears to have tightened his grip on Kremlin power after the promotion Friday of two of his close associates in the security forces.

Vitaly Fedorchuk was appointed interior minister after serving for seven months as head of the KGB security police in a move which could signal an intensification of recent tough anti-crime and anti-corruption measures in the Soviet Union.

An official announcement from the Supreme Soviet (parliament) said Mr. Fedorchuk will be replaced as chairman of the KGB by Viktor Chebrikov. Both men are believed to be close associates of Mr. Andropov, himself a former KGB chief.

Mr. Fedorchuk, 64, is regarded as a tough Ukrainian who will enforce law and order strongly at the request of Mr. Andropov, who appears to be orchestrating an unprecedented drive against crime and corruption in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Andropov now appears set to step up the pace of a law and order drive. In recent weeks there have been reports of police, prosecutors and factory managers either arrested or dismissed from their posts, and members of the Communist Party expelled.

Western diplomats said the appointment of Mr. Fedorchuk as head of the Internal Affairs Ministry (MVD) was a sign that Mr.

Andropov wanted to accelerate efforts to flush out corrupt elements in the police and judiciary.

Mr. Fedorchuk replaces Nikolai Shchekolov, 72, who had been head of the internal ministry since 1966 but was reported Friday to be moving to other work.

The departure of Mr. Shchekolov also signals a further undermining of the position of former supporters of Leonid Brezhnev, who died on Nov. 10. Mr. Shchekolov was one of his closest associates and was his choice as interior minister.

The politician long-regarded as Mr. Brezhnev's right-hand man in the politburo, Konstantin Chernenko, also appears to have been put on the political sidelines since the election of Mr. Andropov.

Meanwhile Mr. Andropov has appointed another KGB man, Geidar Aliyev, as first deputy prime minister. Mr. Aliyev was known as a fierce campaigner against crime and corruption in his previous post as party chief in the republic of Azerbaijan.

The new chairman of the KGB, 59-year-old Viktor Chebrikov, became a deputy chairman of the organisation in 1968 and early this year was made one of the two first deputies at a time when Mr. Andropov was still in charge.

### Big corruption scandal

MOSCOW (R) — A group of Soviet officials ran a "ghost factory" staffed by fictitious workers and

cashed in pay and even productivity bonuses for the non-existent labour force, Pravda said Saturday.

Reporting one of the biggest corruption scandals ever admitted in the Soviet press, the Communist Party daily said nine officials and technicians, one a party member, had been jailed following a recent trial.

The group informed the authorities that a farm machine renovation factory near Leningrad had gone into operation in 1978 when the shell of the building was not even completed.

For many months the factory managers reported fulfilling production targets and even exceeding them, and nominated ghost workers on their fictitious staff list for bonus payments.

All this time the factory's equipment was lying outside the building and rusting in the rain because the officials made no attempt to have it installed, Pravda said.

It said the factory manager, K. Nikiforov, had been sentenced to four years in a strict regime labour camp and confiscation of all his property.

The eight other members of the group had been jailed for periods ranging from one to four years.

But although Saturday's Pravda report appeared intended to show that the purge was still going ahead, the sentences meted out to the officials involved were relatively mild by Soviet standards.

## U.N. raps L. American human rights abuses

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. General Assembly adopted resolutions Friday night directed against alleged violations of human rights in Chile, Guatemala and El Salvador.

But the United States was among several countries which voted against all three resolutions, initially endorsed by the assembly's social, humanitarian and cultural committee last week.

The assembly toughened the resolution on Chile by adopting, by 62 votes to 35 with 44 abstentions, an amendment asking the U.N. human rights commission to consider extending the mandate of a special rapporteur studying the human rights situation there.

The amended text, approved by 85 votes to 17 with 41 abstentions, reiterated grave concern at the "persistence of serious and systematic violations of human rights in Chile." It urgently requested the authorities to lift the state of

emergency and reestablish democratic institutions.

The resolution on Guatemala, adopted by 79 votes to 16 with 49 abstentions, expressed deep concern at the "serious violations of human rights reported to take place."

It urged the Guatemalan government to ensure that human rights and fundamental freedoms were fully respected by all its authorities and agencies, including its security forces.

It also called on other governments to refrain from supplying Guatemala with arms and other military assistance as long as serious rights violations continued to be reported.

On El Salvador, the assembly approved an amendment appealing to the government and other political forces there to work together in order to bring about conditions to establish a government through free and unhampered elections.

## 'Soviets use forced labour for gas pipeline'

NEW YORK (R) — A Lithuanian dissident said Friday he would testify to the U.S. Senate next month that he saw forced labourers working in Siberia on the natural gas pipeline to West Europe.

Antanas Pranskevicius, 42, a geologist allowed to leave the Soviet Union less than three weeks ago, said everyone there knew that forced labour was used to do the initial work on the pipeline.

"They cut wood, dig ditches, build barracks," he said through an interpreter. "They work mostly with spades or simple hand tools."

Mr. Pranskevicius was in Siberia, partly to find sites for natural gas drilling, but said he had not worked as a geologist since 1979 when he lost his job as a geology professor at Leningrad University after applying for an emigration

visa.

He said he frequently saw forced labourers working at pipeline sites. An initial crew of about 40 would be sent to prepare a route for the pipeline. Working in fenced areas and guarded by armed soldiers and dogs, they would clear land and build barracks, he said.

When temporary lodgings were ready, groups of 500 to 700 forced labourers were brought in to continue preliminary construction work, he said. But the labour camps were torn down before professional pipeline workers arrived on the scene.

President Reagan said earlier this year the pipeline was being built with slave labour and Mr. Pranskevicius said it was almost laughable that this statement had

been disputed.

Mr. Pranskevicius, who arrived in the United States on Dec. 4 with his wife and daughter, has met State Department officials and Sen. Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He is now expected to be a key witness when the Senate holds hearings into charges that human rights have been violated in the construction of the pipeline.

Mr. Pranskevicius said the Soviet authorities might have allowed him to leave the country because of pressure from fellow geologists in the West or because he was a "troublemaker."

He said his family was exiled to Siberia under Stalin when conditions in the labour camps were much rougher.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Malraux's ex-wife dies at 85

PARIS (R) — Clara Malraux, for years the political inspiration of French writer Andre Malraux and a woman of letters in her own right, died here on Wednesday, a friend of the family said Sunday. She was 85. As Malraux's first wife, Clara travelled with him to the sites that were to inspire his novels — the battlefields of the Spanish Civil War, Cambodia and Central Europe. While her literary career was somewhat eclipsed by the prominence of her husband, who later became culture minister under Gen. De Gaulle, Clara Malraux gained renown, notably for her six-volume memoirs chronicling the rich political and cultural texture of modern France. As an essayist and art critic, she also acquired a reputation for cutting irony and a highly personal view of the intellectual life of the era.

### Colombian drug suspects disappear

MIAMI (R) — The alleged head of a major international drugs ring and four others, all Colombians, arrested in a federal undercover operation have jumped bail and vanished, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration said. The alleged head of the cocaine conspiracy, Armando Velez-Gomez, vanished after posting \$950,000 bail. He and another of the accused, who was given \$450,000 bail, are presumed to have returned to Colombia, according to a spokesman of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

### British beauty queen gets life sentence

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — A former beauty queen was sentenced to life imprisonment Saturday for the contract killing of her husband dubbed the "kiss of death" murder by the British media. Muriel McCullough, 52, was found guilty of hiring two men to kill her wealthy industrialist husband, Bill. During the 24-day trial, Mrs. McCullough said she only hired the men to beat up her husband in revenge for the beatings he gave her during their 11-month marriage. The court heard he had a severe drink problem.

### Chinese Protestant church to reopen

PEKING (R) — The largest Protestant church in Peking, closed during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, will reopen on Christmas eve to the sounds of Handel's "Messiah," the China Daily said Saturday.

### 16 British army graves desecrated

LONDON (R) — The graves of 16 British soldiers, killed when Britain retook the Falkland Islands from Argentina in June, have been desecrated, the Defence Ministry said Saturday. Thieves entered the military cemetery at Aldershot, 45 kilometres southwest of London, and stole temporary wooden crosses marking 15 of the graves and a Star of David marking the grave of a Jewish soldier, a spokesman said.

### IAEA inconclusive on Pakistani reactor

NEW DELHI (R) — International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director-General Hans Blix said Saturday it was not possible to determine whether Pakistan had diverted any fissionable material from its current nuclear programme. Mr. Blix, who leaves for Vienna Sunday after a week-long visit to India, told reporters it was not possible to give a precise answer because not all of Pakistan's nuclear facilities were covered by IAEA safeguards.

### Senate turns down Radio Marti plan

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Senate Friday night turned down a plan to finance a U.S.-based radio station to beam broadcasts to Cuba. It defeated on a vote an amendment by Sen. Paula Hawkins, a Florida Republican, to get money for the station.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ QJ6542  
♥ K102  
♦ 74  
♣ Q5

**WEST** EAST  
♦ 973 ♦ K8  
♥ 9874 ♥ Void  
♦ 2 ♦ KJ8653  
♣ K8632 ♣ AJ1097

**SOUTH**  
♦ A10  
♥ AQJ653  
♦ AQ109  
♣ 4

The bidding:  
1♥ Pass 1♦ 2NT  
3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass  
6♥ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Two of ♣.

Hard upon the heels of the death of Herman Filarski, we learned of the passing of another of our old friends — Eric Jannersten of Sweden, founder of the International Bridge Press Association. It made us proud to find that he was known as "the Goren of Sweden."

Since Eric was often found behind a typewriter at international events, many tended to forget what a fine player he was. Here is an example of his dummy play technique from a Scandinavian tournament. We have often expressed our dislike for the "unusual no trump" convention. See how Jannersten turned his opponent's use of this gadget to his advantage.

... ended his singleton dia-

mond against Jannersten's heart slam, and declarer captured East's eight with the nine. The ace of trump revealed the bad break. Jannersten crossed to dummy with the ten of trumps and led a spade to his ten. When he cashed the ace of spades, fortunately the king dropped.

The king of trumps provided the entry to the table to lead the queen of spades, and on this trick declarer made the winning discard — he shuffled the ten of diamonds back to his hand with a spade ruffed high, and the last trump was drawn. This was the position:

**NORTH**  
♦ J  
♥ —  
♦ 7  
♣ Q5

**WEST** EAST  
♦ — ♦ —  
♥ — ♥ —  
♦ — ♦ —  
♣ K863 ♣ AJ

**SOUTH**  
♦ —  
♥ 6  
♦ AQ  
♣ 4

When Jannersten led his last trump, West could let go a club, while dummy parted with the diamond, but East was in trouble. If he discarded a diamond, both of declarer's diamonds would be good, so he had to pitch a club. If he kept the ace of clubs, declarer would end play him with a club to force a diamond return into the ace-queen; and if he jettisoned the ace, declarer would cash the ace of diamonds and lead a club, and the queen in dummy would become the twelfth trick.